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MEXICO PUTTING FISCAL REFORMS INTO OPERATION

Congressional Commission Aids Treasury Effort for Efficiency

47,000,000 PESOS CUT FROM BUDGET FOR 1928

Payment of 32,000,000 Pesos Provided on National Debt—Treasury Has Hopeful View

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Putting Mexico upon a more systematic and efficient financial basis was one of the major tasks of the congressional commission appointed to study the detailed budgets outlined by the Secretariat of the Treasury for 1928, and to this end the commission has set up several far-reaching reforms.

Mexico's minimum estimated income for 1928 is 290,000,000 pesos, and a budget totaling 289,838,216 has been drafted—a reduction of 47,000,000 pesos from the 1927 figures.

Every unnecessary expense has been dropped from the 1928 budget. In view of the general economy program outlined for the Administration, while many new measures have been introduced to save money.

The extraordinary powers of administering Mexico's public debt, which were granted by Congress to President Calles, are regarded as indicating that further proposals for financial rehabilitation are to result from the President's intimacy with Dwight W. Morrow, the American Ambassador, formerly partner in J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Treasury, commenting upon its plans for the coming year, says it has endeavored whenever possible to continue equitable wages and salaries to governmental employees. An interesting innovation in the budget scheme for 1928 is a standard classification of governmental employees according to duties, to better equalize wages and promote efficiency.

Provides for Debt Payments
Mexico, according to official figures, will have 32,500,000 pesos for application on the public debt, of which 20,000,000 is to be taken from oil exploitation and exportation taxes, while the balance will be secured from funds not appropriated for other expenditures. It has been announced all money above the 32,500,000 pesos will be applied to these ends.

For 1927, the income was first estimated at 335,000,000 and budgets were calculated upon that amount. Unforeseen expenses arose which ran the expenditures above that amount. And to increase the precariousness of the situation, the income was approximately 45,000,000 pesos under original estimates.

To avoid recurrence of this situation the Treasury delayed submission of the budgets to Congress for many weeks, studying every angle of the financial condition of the country, with the result that it has taken the attitude that the new estimates of income are not maximums but minimums.

Chief among appropriations for 1928, according to the Secretariat's figures, are: Education, 27,000,000 pesos; establishment of arms factories, 13,000,000; Secretariat of War and Marine, 84,500,000; Treasury, 26,000,000; communications and public works, 10,000,000.

FRANCE TO SUSPEND CAPITAL EXPORT BAN
PARIS (AP)—France will suspend the present ban on the exportation of capital under the terms of a decree signed by President Doumergue at the request of the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, at a Cabinet meeting.

The prohibition has been the subject of much controversy. Many persons contended it caused the French to smuggle their wealth abroad and to leave abroad money received for merchandise exported.

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Canada-to-Chile Road to Further Good Will

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

CLEVELAND, Ohio
GOOD roads from Canada to Chile, in the greatest highway project ever planned by world engineers, will do more to establish friendly relations between nations of the western hemisphere than the combined strength of the world's greatest armies. Jose Rivera, secretary of the official Mexican delegation to the American Road Builders' Association, said here.

Latin-American delegates attending the convention backed Senator Rivera's opinion that scores of misconceptions of conditions in the nations to the south will be wiped out with the completion of the great international highway.

DETROIT MAYOR SCORNS 'SPOILS' IN TAKING OFFICE

Mr. Lodge Continues City Government With but Two Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—A continuing municipal government, with a total absence of wholesale changes in department heads and other political appointments representing the "spoils of victory," and a desire to obtain the best possible service at the least possible cost have been announced as the basic considerations in his administrative policy by John C. Lodge, who has assumed office as Mayor of Detroit.

"The spirit of the charter is that the government of the city of Detroit shall be a continuing operation," Mr. Lodge said. "To make for the best service to the people, responsibility must be placed in the department heads."

No Interference Promised
"There must be and will be no interference from any source, official or unofficial. All the administrative heads will be given a fair opportunity to do their work and to prove their worth."

"The incoming executive finds himself in a most unusual position. His sole desire is that the people get the best service possible at the least possible cost."

"A continuing government is a government in which changes are made only when the chief executive deems them necessary for the good of the service and therefore there will be no wholesale changes."

Mayor Lodge has made only two new appointments. Clarence E. Wilcox, former corporation counsel, and undersecretary of the city, and a corporation counsel, while Ralph E. Quinn has been named as his private secretary.

Called Essential Acts
Mr. Lodge pointed out these appointments are essential because the city depends on one person for all official advice and on the other for the conduct of the details of his own office.

Mayor Lodge, who served in council for 18 years, having been its president since 1918, defeated John W. Smith, retiring Mayor, by a sweeping majority last November in an election which was pointed to as unparalleled among large cities in view of the fact the successful candidate made no campaign speeches, promises nor expenditures and refused to permit billboard advertising, circulars, cards, parades or any of the political fanfare usually associated with events of this kind.

CANADA TO HAVE NEW LEGATION

France and the Dominion to Appoint Ministers to Respective Capitals

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's success in establishing diplomatic relations at Washington has decided the Dominion Government to appoint a minister plenipotentiary to France, it was officially announced. Philip Roy, the present high commissioner at Paris, will be appointed to the post; while the French Government will make Baron Vissolles, Consul-General in France, the first Minister to Canada.

Reports to the effect that Canada will send a minister to Japan are denied. During the visit of L. S. Emery, British Minister of the Dominion and Colonies, the appointment of a British High Commissioner to Canada will come up for discussion.

PARIS (AP)—France and Canada have definitely decided to change the present status of diplomatic representation to the establishment of legations in the respective capitals.

The French Cabinet has approved a plan to appoint a Minister to Ottawa. He will probably be the present Consul-General.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEATS LAID TO WET NOMINEE

Mrs. Clem Shaver Declares Women Will Vote Only for a Dry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Mrs. Clem Shaver, wife of the Democratic National Committee chairman, delivering an ardent speech in favor of prohibition at the session of the National Women's Democratic Enforcement League, arrayed patriotism and law obedience on one side and violation and nullification on the other.

Speaking for the dry wives and mothers of the Democratic Party she issued a warning to the party that it could not have the support of this large element if it let the machine politicians have their way and nominated either wet or pussy-footing candidates. The defeats of the last two presidential campaigns were laid at the door of wet candidates and concessions to the wets by Mrs. Shaver.

Wet Nominee Lost
Referring to the joy and feeling of responsibility of the newly enfranchised women in 1920, she described how the dry Democratic women journeyed to San Francisco hoping for a candidate for whom they could conscientiously vote.

"Did they get it?" she asked, replying, "No! They got one who was dripping wet. Did they vote for him? No! The Democratic ticket got only 27 per cent of the vote of the country, the worst defeat the party had suffered up to that time."

"In 1924 the dry Democratic women went to New York, again hoping for a candidate whom they could support. Did the Democratic dry women support the ticket? No, the vote dropped to 29 per cent, the smallest in its history."

"Now the dry women within the Democratic Party are asking for nomination of a candidate for whom they can conscientiously vote, no wet, no compromise candidate."

Women Are Patriotic
"The women of the country," Mrs. Shaver asserted, "are patriotic. They want the Constitution and its 13 amendments supported in word and deed. Excepting the few who have sided themselves with the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment and the little group of clergymen led by the Rev. James Emery, no woman throughout the country, and especially mothers and wives, who have had the experience of a drinking member in the family."

Mrs. Shaver believes in no evasions or concessions, a straight stand for the Constitution. She insists if the leaders in the Democratic Party do not see this as the best policy, the party is doomed and the women will nominate their own candidate who will stand for the course to stand for law and righteousness. She arraigned the stupidity of leaders who yielded to compromise and made a fetch of party regularity.

Given Great Ovation
The delegates and visitors to the convention gave Mrs. Shaver a great ovation when she concluded her address by a dramatic recitation of the "Star-Spangled Banner," and P. H. Callahan of Louisville, Ky., contributed \$100 to have it printed.

Other speakers at the session were Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen, retired, and Huston Thompson of Colorado, who commended the work of the women and reviewed the adoption of the amendment and its importance. Mr. Thompson declared the prohibition of its repeal, pointing out that no amendment to the United States Constitution ever had been repealed. What is wanted, he declared, are officials who will do their duty in observing and enforcing the prohibition laws.

A significant feature of the convention was the report of the rapid organization of the women that has been going on in all parts of the country in the last year especially in the rural regions—a movement that the politicians will have to recognize when they realize what has been done, it is said.

Mrs. James H. Hoge of Richmond, Va., said the significance of the league was tremendous.

"We as women who have been affiliated with the Democratic Party have declared that we will stand firm for the Constitution as a whole," she declared. "We believe that prohibition is the best means of dealing with the liquor evil."

Mrs. Edward Thurman Smith told of motorizing through Missouri, Kansas, Illinois, and other states and talking with the Democratic women. "The West is dry," she said. "We will stand by the Democratic candidate if he is a dry and will elect him."

The Democratic leaders, she said, had not been closely in touch with the women.

Excavation at King Tut-ankh-Amen's Tomb Nearly Completed by Dr. Howard Carter
By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALEY
CAIRO—The clearing of the fourth chamber of King Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb at Luxor, completed a few days ago by Dr. Howard Carter, constitutes a practical end to the excavation begun six years ago, unless further discoveries are discovered which is not believed likely. The chamber contains no treasures such as previously found, but it is filled with an extensive collection of furniture and other objects of Pharaoh's including a large canopic jar, a royal bed encased in beaten gold supported by four elongated lions after the pattern of similar earlier finds, numerous unadorned figures, much smaller statuary, a quantity of personal jewelry and several

Radiocasting Senate Debates Will Be Pressed by Mr. Dill

Asserts Aerial Publicity for Discussions Will Tend to Curb Filibusters—Declares Plan Is Feasible Mechanically and Would Be of Public Service

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Radiocasting of the Senate's proceedings will be pressed in the Senate until it is an accomplished fact, C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, declared in making known his intention of keeping the project before the Chamber until favorable action is taken on it.

"Modern times demand modern equipment and methods," Mr. Dill declared. There are a number of Senators who object to radio broadcasting of the Senate's proceedings on the ground that it would not be dignified. That is a poor argument against my proposal, it seems to me. The great need in governmental affairs is accurate information, unprejudiced and unbiased insight into what is going on.

"I can conceive that on such issues as farm relief, flood control, tax legislation, that millions of citizens would listen in on the debates, and the fact that millions were listening in would have a most important influence on the final outcome of such legislation. The radio broadcasting of the Senate's proceedings, I am satisfied, would have tremendous beneficial effect on the work of the Senate. The Senate is certain to come to such broadcasting eventually, despite considerable opposition to the idea just now in the beginning."

Mr. Dill declared that he would take the floor from time to time during the session and address the Senate on the subject. He maintains that it is mechanically practicable, and that there is a popular demand for its institution. He has received numerous communications from all parts of the country commending his proposal.

LOW CAR PRICES ATTRACT RECORD CROWD TO SHOW

Hudson Prices Up—Essex Sedan Cut \$40—Peerless at New Level—Others Lower

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—New announcements of price reductions in several makes of automobiles selling around \$1000, as well as some in the higher price range, are bringing unprecedented crowds to the National Automobile Show, which has established a record for attendance.

Henry Ford and his son Edsel, who came from Detroit to open the Ford Industrial Exposition at Madison Square Garden, visited the show and passed most of their time at the Lincoln booth, this was the only Ford product shown at the Grand Central Palace.

New prices have been announced on the Chrysler line ranging from \$670 for a two-door sedan of the 52 type, to \$2400 for the sedan limousine of the new 112 horsepower Imperial 80 type. One of the advertising appeals the Chrysler Company is using is that it has gone from the twenty-seventh to third place in point of sales in a little more than three years.

Higher prices have been announced on the Hudson-Essex line, with the exception of the Essex sedan, on which the largest reduction is planned. This model has been reduced \$40 to sell for \$795. The Essex coupe, which now appears with a rumble seat, has been advanced \$40, to sell for \$775. Increases on the Hudson were made, necessary, it was said, because of improvements in the 1928 model, requiring a greater outlay. Prices on the new models are up from \$40 to \$100. The 118-horse Hudson is now \$1325. The largest advance was on the seven-passenger sedan, which now sells for \$1950.

Peerless at New Low Level
Peerless cars have gone to the lowest prices in their history. The new eight-cylinder cars range from \$2245 to \$2645, while the sixes range from \$1995 to \$1295.

Announcement has been made for the first time of Chevrolet's 1927 production by W. S. Knudsen, president of the Chevrolet Motor Company. The total production, Mr. Knudsen said, was 1,001,834 passenger cars and small vehicles, representing a gain of more than 36 per cent over 1926. The 1925 figure was 519,000 cars. The "millionth Chevrolet" came off the assembly on Dec. 30 last, Mr. Knudsen said.

While no definite production figure has been set for 1928, said Mr. Knudsen, it will be a record.

Excavation at King Tut-ankh-Amen's Tomb Nearly Completed by Dr. Howard Carter
By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALEY
CAIRO—The clearing of the fourth chamber of King Tut-ankh-Amen's tomb at Luxor, completed a few days ago by Dr. Howard Carter, constitutes a practical end to the excavation begun six years ago, unless further discoveries are discovered which is not believed likely. The chamber contains no treasures such as previously found, but it is filled with an extensive collection of furniture and other objects of Pharaoh's including a large canopic jar, a royal bed encased in beaten gold supported by four elongated lions after the pattern of similar earlier finds, numerous unadorned figures, much smaller statuary, a quantity of personal jewelry and several

baskets packed with pressed dates and other foods.

Mr. Carter removed all the objects to his workshop located in the tomb of Sui II near by for detailed examination, preservation and packing for such an enterprise. The present plans call for ships of 20,000 tons gross, capable of four-day transatlantic crossings.

Panama Quickly Sells Lindbergh Stamp Issue
PANAMA (AP)—Philatelists had a red letter day here Monday. A special issue of Lindbergh stamps consisting of 300,000 2-cent stamps and 150,000 5-cent stamps were sold out in five hours after going on sale.

PUBLIC ADVISED TO HOLD EDITOR ACCOUNTABLE

Modern Press Is Miracle of Mechanical Progress, Mr. Spender Says

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—It is of the utmost importance that readers of newspapers and the public generally should hold the newspaper producer accountable for his product, said J. Alfred Spender, British journalist, in the first of the Bromley lectures at Yale. Mr. Spender is now in the United States as the first Senior Fellow appointed to the American Newspaper Fellowship established in memory of Walter Hines Page by the English-Speaking Union of the United States. He was editor of the Westminster Gazette from 1896 to 1922.

Mr. Spender said the modern press is a miracle of mechanical progress, but the tendency of the mass production which now more and more characterizes it in Great Britain, and also in America, is to extinguish the newspapers of small circulation and to apply to the writers of the press the methods of economy which are suitable to commercial production. The consequence is that in a period in which the population has enormously increased the number of newspapers is constantly declining and the profession of the journalist is a dwindling one.

Fewer and Bigger Papers
An immensely greater number of newspapers are sold, but the field is more and more occupied by a few newspapers of great circulation instead of many newspapers of moderate circulation. One staff now does the work which in the former condition needed nine or ten staffs.

The result is to extinguish the varieties of opinion from which "public opinion" is built and to restrict the opportunities of the free individual journalist who formerly played a great part in moulding opinion. The great commercial enterprises which modern newspapers have become naturally will not commit their fortunes to individual writers who may offend their readers and advertisers, he said, and the journalism of opinion tends in consequence to play a subordinate part.

One eminent newspaper proprietor in England has boasted, he said, he found journalism a profession and left it a world of commerce; and leading newspaper proprietors in America recently said newspaper opinion was not an individual thing but the product of something he called "organization," for which no individual could be held responsible.

Disinterested Claims
Yet, Mr. Spender said, it is impossible to pick up a copy of any newspaper published by either without finding on its editorial page a claim to be a disinterested maker and guide of public opinion, a claim which would be an imposture if the opinion expressed had no responsible individual behind it, and if the newspapers were nothing but a news sheet run for profit. It is this claim which the newspapers are steadily maintaining that differentiates newspaper opinion from all other branches of commerce.

Mr. Spender said it is of the utmost importance the readers of newspapers and the public generally shall hold the newspaper producer accountable for it. Only on those terms can the public interest be guarded and the profession of journalism be a free and honorable one, he declared.

Varieties of Opinion
Mr. Spender also dwelt on certain differences between the British and American situation—the chief being American journalism is not in the same degree as the British threatened with being swamped by a metropolitan press. To take a pride in the local newspaper and help it to keep alive the varieties of American opinion is one of the duties of the American newspaper reader, he said.

Above all, it must be remembered the existence of a free, serious, and responsible press, willing to devote adequate space and attention to public affairs, is one of the postulates of modern democracy, and all the troubles and difficulties of democratic government must be aggravated by a trivial, irresponsible, and purely commercial press, he declared.

DUTCH EMPLOYERS ASK LABOR TO CONFERENCE

THE HAGUE—An important and unprecedented step for the promotion of industrial peace has been taken by the Federation of Netherlands Employers when it invited the representatives of all the Dutch labor organizations to discuss means of co-operation between Capital and Labor to a conference on Jan. 23.

The letter says that lack of good will and co-operation between both parties is highly deplorable, as the interests of both are virtually identical.

DR. ABBOT HONORED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution since 1918, has been named secretary, regarded as the leading position in natural science in the United States.

SPANISH-CUBAN TREATY
By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALEY
MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera and the Cuban Ambassador to Spain today ratified the commercial treaty between the two countries.

Soviet Opposition Chiefs Are Exiled to Siberia

THE sending of 30 leaders of the Opposition, including such prominent men as Trotsky, Radek, Kamenef, Zinoviev, into exile into Siberia, as reported from Moscow, is regarded here as proof that the Opposition is considerably stronger than Moscow wishes to admit.

If this is not the case, it is said, the Soviets would not have risked such a step, which is bound to evoke unfriendly comments from abroad. Though the Opposition is now without leaders, it is doubted here whether it is suppressed for good and all, since it is impossible to tell what might happen to Russia in its present condition.

ENGLISH MEET IN THANKSGIVING AT ALBERT HALL

Evangelicals Grateful for Prayer Book Decision of Parliament

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A great central service of "thanksgiving, prayer and consecration" by evangelicals in the Church of England is being held at the Royal Albert Hall today to celebrate the decision of Parliament in rejecting the proposed revision of the prayer book. The committee for the maintenance of truth and faith made arrangements for what may prove to be the most impressive Protestant rally held in England since the days of the Oxford movement in 1845.

Lieut.-Commander Frederick Wolfe Astbury, one of the first members of the House of Commons to record a vote against the new prayer book, declared in an exclusive statement to The Christian Science Monitor that one important but hitherto unemphasized reason why the proposed version was rejected was that "the inhabitants of the British dominions who accept the Anglican church and use the Anglican prayer book were never consulted as to their wishes or opinions with regard to the revision as it was placed before Parliament."

"On Thursday, Dec. 15," said Mr. Astbury, "England was faced with the greatest crisis the church has ever passed through, and the vote that was cast in the House of Commons was one that will make history in ages to come. The Commons, containing the elected representatives of the people, had to deal with the question from a national point of view and to keep their minds free from any political bias. They were present in the days of the crisis to the deep responsibility which every member felt lay upon him."

A Significant Vote
"The vote taken was all the more significant because it 'cut across' all the old party traditions of the House, and the result can only be taken as meaning one thing: that the great mass of the English people have declared once more not only their belief in the Reformation, but that this country stands firm for Protestantism. They had to determine whether the alternative book in the first instance altered any doctrine which was ruled to be illegal at the Reformation, and, secondly, whether it was likely to bring peace or discord into the established church."

"Let us see from the facts of the case what has been the cause of this crisis in the church. For some 30 years there have been clergy who have been deliberately introducing certain ceremonies which it would almost pass the wit of man to distinguish from those of Rome. Let it be remembered that the present Prime Minister signed the report of the royal commission, and in his first charge as Bishop of Winchester 30 years ago said: 'The bishops and clergy have been of late years too lax, or, to use a colloquial expression, too casual.' The Archbishop of Canterbury said: 'Episcopal authority will now be exercised decisively, and if need be, sternly wherever in England any difficulty arises.'"

"What have the bishops done since those words were spoken? They have followed the example of the Bishop of London, have been content to keep the status quo."

Submit to the League
Model Arbitration Pacts
GENEVA—The American proposal concerning the renunciation of war tends additional interest to the model draft treaties of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of all disputes which have just been communicated to a third power, such as the United States, to continue trading with a belligerent.

Norway and Sweden
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By WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALEY
GENEVA—The American proposal concerning the renunciation of war tends additional interest to the model draft treaties of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of all disputes which have just been communicated to a third power, such as the United States, to continue trading with a belligerent.

The rapporteurs will also consider the proposals made by the Council's committee concerning the prevention of war under Article 11 of the Covenant and it will be their duty to collect all relevant material concerning the measures which should be taken against an aggressor state under Article 16.

In this connection the security committee will be obliged to take into account the attitude of the United States, toward a pacific blockade and any sterner measures which the Council might employ for the protection of a state against aggression.

All these questions have particular interest at the present moment in view of the American proposal, and one of the points which must be considered is the more precise definition of aggression. The problem is how to find a method of applying sanctions, that is to say punitive measures against an aggressor if the American Government is not pre-

BRITISH TAKE OFFICIAL NOTICE OF NEGOTIATIONS

Lord Crewe Discusses Proposed War Elimination Treaty With M. Briand

FRANCE AND AMERICA ARE NOT TETE-A-TETE

Qual d'Orsay Is Optimistic Regarding the Prospects of an Agreement

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—While awaiting the official reply from Washington, it is announced that fresh instructions have been sent to the Ambassador, Paul Claudel, and in Paris the British Ambassador, the Marquess of Crewe has called at the Quai d'Orsay to discuss the original project with Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister.

The appearance on the scene of this distinguished British personality acting for the Government marks an important stage in the negotiations. It brings out conspicuously the wide international character of the conversation. No longer are France and the United States tête-a-tête. Frank B. Kellogg in extending the scope of the original project has necessarily provoked the active interest of all countries.

It would appear that M. Briand has hastened to forward fresh instructions to M. Claudel, enabling the ambassador to explain to the American Secretary of State the reasons which induced France to present certain amendments. Thus it is observed that if the treaty were confined to France and the United States as first suggested, then France could subscribe to any general formula favored by the United States.

Obligations of the Covenant
The relations between the two countries are such that the expression, "war as an instrument of national policy," would imply suffice and the obligation as imposed by the Covenant of the League would be excluded by the phrase. But when the other powers are invited to participate in the treaty, the question becomes more complicated and it is indispensable clearly to define the nature of the obligations which are stipulated, then regional pacts and other European arrangements depending on mutual aid would become impracticable.

Interview Regarding the Views of Lord Crewe
An interview lasting 45 minutes, there are indications that finally the French and British opinion is not dissimilar from that of the American.

Great Britain's Position
The Petit Parisien asserts that Great Britain is unable to accept the comprehensive phrase condemning all war. "Great Britain, faced with this general unreserved renunciation, finds itself exactly in the same situation as France. It cannot make a clean breast of it. If agreement is reached, the League Covenant nor of the engagements of the Locarno accords." The Qual d'Orsay is optimistic regarding the prospects of an agreement and it is considered impossible that there should be a breakdown on a single phrase, which conveys almost the identical design of the two countries. Certainly it is not contemplated here that the United States, as a signatory power, would engage itself to take punitive measures against an offending power.

It is to be noted that the French papers make much of the doctrine of the freedom of the seas. It is urged that a peace treaty which would prevent a blockade for example, would require careful consideration. On the other hand the American proposal might imply the right of a third power, such as the United States, to continue trading with a belligerent.

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The Pilgrim to Palestine
Finds Wonder on Every Height Tomorrow
A Magazine Feature

pared to side with the League in the event of a naval blockade being declared.

Unless America is willing to forgo its right of upholding its nationals in trading with a state which is at war with the League, it is difficult to see how the "big stick" can be used without involving the League in difficulties with the United States. But if some agreement could be reached on this vexed problem then the door might be opened for another naval conference, which this time might result in an agreed limitation of naval armaments.

Far-Reaching Difference Seen by Diplomatic Writer

By WILLIAM FROM MONITOR BUREAU
POSTAL TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON

LONDON—An interesting interpretation of Aristide Briand's proposal for a Franco-American bilateral treaty denouncing "aggressive wars" is made by the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph who says: "The Briand and Kellogg conceptions are characterized by far-reaching differences both in principle and in method. . . . It might be easier and more useful to define what in M. Briand's view would constitute nonaggressive and therefore permissible war from the French standpoint."

The correspondent continues: "To this a simple answer could no doubt be applied if need be by M. Briand, on the strength of Articles 16 and 15 of the League Covenant. . . . France would consider herself entitled to go to war (apart from repelling direct attack upon herself) in two other instances:

"1.—Where the League Council had unanimously designated one of two parties to a conflict as the aggressor and recommended that sanctions be applied against the state designated as such.

"2.—Where the Council having failed to reach a unanimous agreement on the merits of the conflict, France, by virtue of Paragraph 7, Article 15 of the Covenant elects to exercise the right reserved thereunder to member states individually to take such action as they shall consider necessary for the maintenance of justice." In other words, given this set of circumstances, France would insist on giving military aid to any state involved in a conflict with which she had concluded special pacts or alliances.

"Now seeing that France is a permanent member of the League Council and would adjudicate on any conflict in which she had not as yet participated, she would have it in her power to settle the question of what was not a war of aggression but a permissible war according to her own views and inclinations. For if she agreed with all the other Council members on the designation of aggressor, she would be urged to declare war on that aggressor; and if she disagreed with several or even all of the remaining Council members she would be free to take sides in the conflict as she chose. America, however, is not a member of the League. Nor could she be expected to consent to be bound by the individual opinion of France as to what was and what was not a war of aggression."

"On this capital issue America, like France, and every other sovereign state would claim the right to exercise her own judgment. Moreover, America, like Great Britain, has an innate tendency to distrust military alliances and the automatic intervention of third parties in conflicts which might otherwise be localized."

FRANCE HEAVY BUYER OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The wool sales at the various Australian capitals, according to reports extending from July to November, have been on a satisfactory level as compared with last year, and at the moment of writing this the tendency of the market continues to be satisfactory to growers. This state is the principal wool state of the Commonwealth, and it has shipped so far this season £2,500,000 worth as compared with £2,480,000 worth during the corresponding period of last year.

The biggest buyers of the season in the order of their buying are, to date, France, Germany, England, Japan. They all purchased between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000 worth. France's total being £1,845,000, and Japan's £1,554,000. America's buying is light. The total Australian wool sales, so far as they have progressed to date, represent a value of £16,100,000 for 675,876 bales.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRESIDENT FIRM AGAINST LARGER SHIPPING FLEET

Takes Issue With Terms of Bill Backed by Mr. Jones to Extend Activities

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The President opposes any extension of Government fleet ownership, urges relinquishment of the Merchant Marine to private operation as rapidly as possible. The widely-contested views have been made public by a measure that would make it more difficult to achieve this end.

This is the quick response of the White House to the bill reported out by the Senate Commerce Committee sponsored by Wesley L. Jones, (R., Idaho), Senator from Washington, chairman, intended to promote the expansion of federal owned shipping, and which is considered a challenge to the President's well-known attitude.

The widely-contested views have been suddenly thrown the limelight full on the debated subject of American shipping policy with the prospect that a new and more definite course will be struck out in one direction or other as a result.

Definite Policy Advocated

The Jones measure declared that a direct subsidy could not apparently be obtained from Congress and that the only alternative was a Government-owned fleet. Its proponent declares that "unless a definite and constructive policy is adopted at this session nothing can be done for at least two years."

Mr. Coolidge, on the other hand, has taken the occasion to point out the seeming reluctance of the Shipping Board to dispose of government vessels to private bidders.

The point on which Mr. Coolidge takes most pointed issue with the Jones bill is on the clause requiring that federal-owned ships shall not be sold to private buyers without unanimous consent of the seven Shipping Board members. It is pointed out for Mr. Coolidge that already one member of this board has voted against every proposal to relinquish the ships as made, and has a perfect record of opposition.

Indirect Assistance Favored

Mr. Coolidge does not hide his irritation with this policy which found an echo in his message to Congress. He sees no reason why unanimous consent should be required, as though the board were a jury deliberating on the conviction for a crime, and substantially making one member a majority in the board.

As though in reply to the Jones statement that a subsidy is essential to operation of a private merchant fleet, Mr. Coolidge is represented as considering granting further indirect assistance to American vessels. Mr. Coolidge makes it understood that he recognizes the importance of a strong trade fleet. To support it he would propose an increase in the mail service carried on American bottoms and, secondly, a proposal that officers and crew might receive federal compensation in view of their auxiliary status in time of war.

The most striking feature of the world shipping situation as the President sees it is the large supply of vessels available for commerce. A new American vessel would not bring 25 per cent of its cost the day after launching, according to the President. Accordingly, it would be unwise for the Government to build more.

DEFEATS LAID TO WET NOMINEE

(Continued from Page 1)

the voters. The women of the country, Mrs. Smith said, are uniting for no more alcohol and no more war, the two great unnecessary evils. The flouting of the Constitution is causing resentment among the women as in half-hearted effort to enforce the law, she declared.

Dr. David Mitchell of Tennessee urged the Democrats on the day of the Jackson dinner inscribe on the walls the famous saying of Jackson, "The Constitution—it must be preserved."

State Enforcement for New York Asked in E. B. Jenks Bill

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Assemblyman Edmund B. Jenks (R.), of Broome, leader in the struggle for Volstead Act enforcement legislation in the New York State Legislature, has introduced a bill to place an enforcement act upon the books. Supported by the Anti-Saloon League, the League of Women Voters and many other organizations, Mr. Jenks will press his bill as hard as it is possible to do, he said.

"The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court holding that state troopers may not search automobiles for violations of the Volstead Act, makes the need of a state

enforcement law all the more evident," Mr. Jenks declared.

"It shows the fallacy of Governor Smith's position that such legislation is unnecessary. We have no desire to embarrass Governor Smith or anyone else, and are introducing this legislation in the sincere belief that it is necessary and advisable."

The introduction of the prohibition legislation this session was made without opposition from the Republican party leaders, who last year tried to keep the bill from coming on the floor for discussion because of possible embarrassment to legislative leaders.

Voice of Drys to Be Heard in Election, Says Mrs. Boole

NEW YORK (P)—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, delivering the keynote address of that organization's campaign conference, said "the record and present attitude of Alfred E. Smith made it impossible for any dry to support him as a candidate for President."

"The people have spoken on the subject of liquor prohibition and in the election of a dry Congress," she declared, "their voice will be heard in the election of a dry President."

"Election of a wet President," she said, "would throw control of the entire machinery of prohibition into the hands of one who does not believe in it as a means of dealing with the liquor traffic. There is no doubt that the individual citizen has a right to voice opposition to any statute but after it has been adopted it is his duty to obey it."

"Problems of law enforcement are created not by the law but by opponents of prohibition. To secure enforcement, must be placed in the hands of undoubted friends—those who believe that prohibition is the best method and who want to see it succeed."

Map of India Is Given New Details

960 Square Miles of Territory Mapped for First Time, Due to American Expedition

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Henry F. Montagnier, the American traveler and mountaineer, has completed his expedition to the Hunza mountain region, which adjoins the junction of the Hindu Kush and Mustang ranges, lying to the northwest of Kashmir state.

The results of Mr. Montagnier's expedition to Hunza have special importance for India in that the permission granted by the Government for the surveyor, Torab Khan, to accompany it has led to the addition to Indian maps of an area of about 960 square miles of previously unexplored territory.

This tiny state, the most northerly in the Indian Empire, with a population of 15,000, is generally regarded as being almost inaccessible, but once reached the scenic reward makes it every whit worth while. It was a year before official permission was obtained to enter the state, only two such visits being permitted annually. The number of Europeans who have accomplished this journey is small.

The spirit of the warlike propensities of the hillmen in the most inaccessible part of the British Empire, nothing but cordial hospitality was accorded to Mr. Montagnier's party. Capt. C. H. Norris acted as interpreter and negotiated the necessary business en route. The state is ruled by a "splendid old fellow," says Mr. Montagnier, who was a charming host, entertaining in European fashion.

A member of the Alpine Club for 25 years, Mr. Montagnier is familiar with the famous Alpine peaks, the Andes of South America, the Canadian Rockies, and the glaciers of the Himalayas, but he describes the Hunza expedition as the most difficult he has undertaken.

DANES FORM SOCIETY ON SOIL OF ARGENTINA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN, Den.—A number of Danish farmers, settled in the Argentine in the vicinity of the town La Dulce, have now formed a co-operative society after the style of Sociedad Co-operativa Agrícola del Sud Este de Buenos Aires, under exclusive Danish management.

Its main object is in the first instance the sale of grain, but it intends also to organize co-operative purchase of agricultural machinery and implements and articles of consumption.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of Ontario—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

Leaves Boston 12:30 p. m.

North Shore Limited . . . Leaves 9:30 a. m.
Southwestern Limited . . . Leaves 2:10 p. m.
The Wolverine Leaves 3:15 p. m.
Cleveland Limited Leaves 3:40 p. m.
Western Express Leaves 6:10 p. m.
Buffalo Express Leaves 7:35 p. m.
New York State Express Leaves 11:00 p. m.

BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD

Eight Trains To the West Daily

The Twentieth Century Limited

Leaves Boston 12:30 p. m.

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Blame for Theater's Faults Placed on Public Shoulder

Stage Folk Tell Education League They Prefer Clean Shows—Opinion Rules, They Say

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Public opinion as the dominating factor affecting performance of every kind in the theater was discussed from various angles at the annual luncheon of the League for Political Education just held here and which was attended by more than 1400 members. Actors, dramatists and producers to the number of 40 were guests and many of them took part in the discussion. Robert Erskine Ely, director of the league presided.

Ely, expressing the opinion that the audience is always the deciding factor in the making of a play, he was followed by John Golden, who said that there was room in the theater for every type of manager. "But I personally am committed to a policy of producing decent shows," he added, "and I shall continue along that line."

Desma Taylor, editor of Musical America, and author of the opera "The King's Henchman," said opera in America had languished because the Metropolitan produced grand opera only in the original language in which it was written.

"That is why the American Opera Company has been formed," he proceeded, "to give opera not merely in English but actually in the language of the audience, which is American. A Russian producer is in charge, but he believes in making opera simply a branch of the show business, as is done in Paris and Munich, where people go to hear a story told intelligently and also to hear music."

Other speakers were Miss Rachel Crothers, playwright; Christopher Morley, Mrs. Rudolphine Scheffer Ely and George Reid Andrews of the Church and Drama Association.

LOW CAR PRICES ATTRACT CROWD

(Continued from Page 1)

Knudsen, "we are confident that 1927 figures will be surpassed. We have increased production facilities by the purchase of a new factory at Saginaw, Mich., costing \$4,500,000, and we will have new assembly plant operation in Atlanta, Ga., very soon to supply the Southwest."

Coincident with the announcement of the Chevrolet production, Henry Ford announced that his company has orders for 727,000 cars of the new model. Of these 537,000 are to be delivered as early as possible and in most cases a \$25 deposit has been paid, while 90,000 are being sold on the Ford \$5-a-week installment plan.

Foreign sales have not been tabulated, Mr. Ford said.

Replying to reports that some states are barring the new Ford car because it is not equipped with two sets of brakes, operating independently, Ford officials said that cars shipped into the territory where the law makes this requirement will be so equipped.

Rubber Men Meet and Elect

America is still using more than half the world's output of rubber, figures were announced at the annual meeting of the Rubber Association of America, which held its annual session at the Commodore. The world's market was placed at more than 600,000 tons, with 375,000 tons being required in the United States, the major part of which is used in the automobile industry.

P. W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, was elected president of the Association; F. A. Selberling president of the Selberling Rubber Company, first vice-president; E. H. Broderick of the Fisk Rubber Company, second vice-president; Samuel Woolner, president of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, treasurer, and E. M. Bogardus of the Fisk Rubber Company, assistant treasurer. H. L. Viles was re-elected secretary and general manager.

Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, speaking at a dinner held by the Oakland Motor Car Company, a branch of General Motors, said that it was his opinion that the automotive industry would be more prosperous in 1928 than ever before. General Motors, he added, will endeavor to have a car in every price range, asserting, however, that it will not strive to be the highest or the lowest in the market.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The Spectator

Established 1846

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of Ontario—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

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success of naval disarmament, Miss Maude Royden, English social worker and preacher, declared in addressing the Women's City Club of Boston. "It must be remembered when you discuss disarming that the navy, to the British, is something more than a hard fact, it is Great Britain's romance and history," she said, "and patience is necessary in the problem."

She welcomed the proposal that Great Britain and the United States should join in a "Monroe Doctrine" for the world as "a statesmanlike approach to the problem of peace." This was in line with her endorsement of affirmative, constructive efforts for peace rather than the negative efforts of individuals pledging not to participate in war. While acknowledging herself a pacifist, she commented, "It was not pacifists but peace-makers who were blessed by the Lord."

MR. WALSH TO HEAD TEAPOT DOME INQUIRY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, who led the original investigation of the Teapot Dome oil leases, will conduct a new inquiry, concerning various so far unexplained financial transactions involved in the affair, ordered by the Senate. Gerald P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands, which was directed to conduct the investigation, appointed Mr. Walsh to direct the work.

The inquiry will concern itself with the unravelling of the dealings of the Continental Trading Company, Ltd., of Canada. The government alleges this was a "dummy" company, organized by a group of the oil investigation defendants to cover up certain transactions among themselves. One of these involved \$3,000,000 in Liberty bonds of which \$250,000 was traced to Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior and under charges for conspiracy against the government. The government has never been able to ascertain what became of the balance of the Liberty bonds. Several of the important witnesses have disappeared or refused to respond to service.

CINCINNATI PLANS FAIR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans for a "Greater Cincinnati Exposition," to celebrate the achievement of the \$75,000,000 unified freight and passenger terminal, the increased volume of business and industry and the semicentennial of the opening of the Music Hall to be conducted here for two weeks next September, are being worked out by a committee representative of the directors of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, the Music Hall Association, and the wholesale merchants' department of the association.

WATCH (But Don't Wait)

We are opening a coffee shop at 255 Berkeley Street, Boston (entrance Hub Club), that fits your needs for luncheon. You are going to like it. Come, you will come again.

Emily G. Webb, Inc.

MISS ROYDEN DEFENDS ROLE OF PEACEMAKERS

Both Americans and Englishmen have grounds to continue hope for

FOR meals of the daintiest sort—for your favorite soda fountain refreshments—for candy of unvarying excellence—come here.

Catherine Gannon INCORPORATED

Boylston St. and Mass. Ave., Boston

FOR meals of the daintiest sort—for your favorite soda fountain refreshments—for candy of unvarying excellence—come here.

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TELEPHONE COMPANY UPHOLD ON WIRING

Rights Defined in Decision of State Supreme Court

Electricians of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

rather than members of the Electrical Workers' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are assured the work of installing telephone wires in hotel and office buildings under construction in Massachusetts as the result of a decision by the Massachusetts Supreme Court in a suit arising out of the construction of the Hotel Statler in Boston.

This interpretation was given by William H. O'Brien, head of the telephone division of the State Department of Public Utilities, who

explained that the decision will not affect the Statler company as it reached a working agreement with the two unions shortly after the decision arose a year ago, and the wiring in that and other buildings has been installed under the agreement. It will serve as a precedent in favor of the telephone company and its company union on future installations, he said.

The Supreme Court reversed an order of the State Public Utilities Commission requiring the telephone company to accept the wiring installed by workmen of the Electrical Workers' Union and to connect service over them for the hotel. The court held this was "an unreasonable interference with the rights of property."

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Samuel P. Arnot was elected president and John G. Wood vice-president of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Chandler & Co.

Boston Common—Tremont Street at West

Annual January Sale FUR COATS



Seal Dyed Muskrat Coats \$295

Usually 375.00 and 395.00

Seal dyed muskrat coats with deep roll shawl collar and modish flared turn back cuffs of Baum marten squirrel, dyed squirrel, grey squirrel, cocoa squirrel or plain.

It is the opinion of the leading style experts in fur that this seal dyed muskrat coat at \$295.00 is the nearest to perfection in style and the greatest value of any seal dyed muskrat coat made. The skins are all carefully selected and the linings of choice quality are confined to us.

Scott & Company

336 to 340 Washington Street, Boston

Our Entire Stock of Business Men's Suits Young Men's Suits Overcoats—Ullsters and Sport Suits At Substantial Reductions

An exceptional opportunity to replenish one's wardrobe from probably the world's largest collections of custom-quality clothing—ready-to-wear.

A semi-annual markdown of our regular stock—every garment made in our Boston workrooms, under the most rigid constant inspection, largely from finest imported fabrics, in exclusive styles.

A

CANADIAN LABOR CONFERS WITH GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister Refers to
Excellent Feeling Between
Employers and Employees

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.,—Labor, as represented by delegates from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, on Monday paid its annual call upon the Government, not only to urge the passing of special legislation, but also to voice strong commendation for certain acts recently passed by the Government. The curtailment of the veto power of the Senate, the enactment of the Technical Education Act which expires at the end of next March, amendments to the Immigration Act, application of the eight-hour day provisions of the Washington Conference in so far as the Government is able to do so, amendments to the British-North America Act, and also to the Criminal Code, were among the requests of the delegation.

Many other subjects were touched upon in the memorandum presented, including the contention that "organized labor should be given membership on delegations, commissions or boards dealing with matters affecting the interests of industrial workers, as, for instance, the Economic Conference (Geneva, 1927), the Tariff Board, and so on, and that the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, being of a truly representative nature, is the proper body to consult on seeking nominations for such appointments."

With reference to technical education, the memorandum points out that the act providing for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 by the Federal Government to be expended during the 10-year period ending March 31, 1929, and urged that Dominion assistance be renewed at the forthcoming session of Parliament, in order to insure that this important work may be continued.

Further amendments to the fair wage regulations are urged in the memorandum, and it is set forth that "it would demonstrate the good faith of the Government in so far as the eight-hour day, and improve considerably the fair wage regulations if a clause providing for a work day not exceeding eight hours was inserted in all fair wage contracts."

An important amendment to the Immigration Act is recommended. Under this proposed amendment, any government, company, corporation, society, association, person or party agents for the same, soliciting to bring immigrants into Canada, shall be responsible, financially, for the said immigrants for not less than one year.

It was contended that if there were to be any further tax reductions, they should be applied to the sales tax, "which is not only an obstruction to trade but places an unfair financial burden upon the masses of the people," and not to the income tax.

Tom Moore, president of the congress, complimented the government of the Old Age Pensions Act, as for its establishing the West Indies Steamship Service, amendments to the Income Tax Act, raising the exemption of dependent children from 18 to 21, for the acts encouraging the further use of Canadian-mined coal, and for those that extended "public ownership by the establishment of harbor commissions for the ports of Halifax and St. John."

The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in reply, said that the "splendid manner in which the Trades and Labor Congress had cooperated in the past with the Gov-

ernment," and at the way in which the delegation had presented its program. The representations made would be helpful.

"If today we see a return of prosperity," said Mr. King, "this prosperity is due in a large measure to the spirit of conciliation and good will between employers and employees and in that respect Canada sets an example to the rest of the world."

GOV. BREWSTER CHARGES HALE 'AD' IS ILLEGAL

Publication Is Violation of
Direct Primary Law, He
Tells Senator

AUGUSTA, Me.—Calling attention to what he charges to be a violation of the laws against illegal expenditure of money in political campaigns, Gov. Ralph O. Brewster has made public a letter written to Frederick Hale of Portland, senior United States Senator from Maine, in which the Governor cites the publication of a political advertisement by one of the Senator's supporters.

Governor Brewster, who is Senator Hale's opponent in the present senatorial campaign, refers to an advertisement in a Maine newspaper signed and paid for by Samuel C. Manley of Augusta, in which a Boston newspaper is quoted as advising the people of Maine to retain Senator Hale.

The letter follows:

"There is inclosed copy of a Maine newspaper containing a paid political advertisement signed by a prominent citizen of Maine advocating your re-nomination for a third term and opposing my candidacy.

"It seems altogether likely that this was published without your knowledge or consent.

"Such an advertisement, however, is in clear violation of our statutes and subjects the one responsible to indictment and a fine of \$500 for each offense.

"The Direct Primary Law of Maine is very explicit upon this score. Revised Statutes, chapter 6, Section 19 provides as follows:

"No person, firm or corporation shall directly or indirectly or by any device whatsoever pay any sum, or incur any liability, to procure or to aid in the procurement of the nomination of any candidate so to be voted for as aforesaid at any primary election without the knowledge and consent of such candidate. Whoever violates the provisions of this section forfeits \$500 to be recovered by indictment."

Authorization Questioned

"Your statement that you would be obliged to leave your campaign in the hands of your friends, I know, was not intended to imply any authorization by you of irregular proceedings upon their part.

"We are equally concerned in keeping the present campaign within the limits laid down by our laws as interpreted by the proper officials in order to avoid any suggestion of irregularity in the result.

"I am sending this to you because you are naturally the one most concerned and I shall appreciate any advice at any time from any citizen as to illegal activities purporting to be carried on in my behalf.

"There are certain other reports as to expenditures or commitments that would seem to be outside the law but these await further substantiation.

"This campaign may afford an excellent opportunity for education of Maine citizens as to the provisions of the Direct Primary Law."

"The Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in reply, said that the "splendid manner in which the Trades and Labor Congress had cooperated in the past with the Gov-

ernment," and at the way in which the delegation had presented its program. The representations made would be helpful.

"If today we see a return of prosperity," said Mr. King, "this prosperity is due in a large measure to the spirit of conciliation and good will between employers and employees and in that respect Canada sets an example to the rest of the world."

Prosperity Rules Tennessee, Governor Horton Declares

Extensive Progress in Industry and Agriculture
Being Made, He Tells Democratic Meeting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Extensive industrial and agricultural progress has been made by the State of Tennessee during recent years, according to Gov. Henry H. Horton, who spoke before the Tennessee Society in New York at their annual Jackson Day dinner just held here.

Progress in education, state economy and administration has kept pace with the development of new industries and added farming activity, Governor Horton said.

The extensive development of water power has been responsible for an increase of almost \$20,000,000 a year in the value of the State's manufactured products, he said. The manufacture of textiles, and especially of artificial silk, was found to be playing an important part in the establishment of a new industrial record.

Big Increase Reported

"During the last five years the manufactured product in the 2407 industries in the State has increased from \$74,033,000 to \$585,252,700," Governor Horton continued. "New industries are being located in Tennessee almost daily and the present factories are being enlarged."

Governor Horton explained investments totaling \$37,000,000 were either being made or contemplated in his State by the three leading artificial silk manufacturing companies of the United States.

"Tennessee now boasts a road system that compares favorably with that of any other state in the Union," Governor Horton was introduced by Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of The New York Times. Charles Cason, vice-president of the Chemical National Bank, spoke on the new attitude in Tennessee which was drawing the investment of outside capital. E. Bright Wilson, president of the society, presided.

Whatever you need in the way of Furniture, you'll find at The Midtown Department Store. There are useful, distinctive pieces for your Living Room, Bedroom, and Dining Room.

All of them are moderately priced and a number of them have been especially marked down.

Oliver A. Olson
COMPANY
The Midtown Department Store
BROADWAY AT 17TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Orchestra Bus Lines and
7th Ave. Subway At The Door

Give Men 3 to 4 Times More Wear . . .

Holeproof
Ex Toe Hosiery

Give Men 3 to 4 Times More Wear . . .

PANAMA UNITES IN WELCOME TO COL. LINDBERGH

Landing Field Named in
Flier's Honor—Trip to
Havana Being Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PANAMA (AP)—Where Balboa waded ashore to discover an isthmus, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh descended from the clouds to discover the heart of a people. Panama has joined in honoring the good-will flier from the United States as a modern conquistador.

From the direction of Balboa, the Spirit of St. Louis came sailing through space and settled down to earth on Campo Lindbergh, named in honor of its pilot. It had taken the flier a little more than four hours to span the distance of 310 miles between Panama and San Jose, Costa Rica.

His face was sunburned from his flights under a tropical sun.

Through the streets of the city Colonel Lindbergh proceeded at an automobile. Crowds lined the roads and streets for a distance of seven miles and cheered the aviator as he passed. Normal school girls in white dresses and Panama hats, school children in various picturesque attire, firemen in red shirts and white knickerbockers formed a solid wall against the Avenida Central, Panama's main street.

Receives Key of City

All the shops were closed, and the city was in holiday dress, with flags flying and bunting adding color to the scene. At the Cathedral Plaza, where the ancient churches stand half hidden by royal palms, Colonel Lindbergh received the golden key of the city from the Alcalde, Mario Galindo. The national band played the anthems of the two Republics from a flower-decked kiosk.

After the parade, Colonel Lindbergh was escorted to the American Legation, which once was the residence of Count de Lesseps, of Canal fame, later purchased by the United States. The American Chargé d'Affaires, John F. Martin, will be the flier's host during his stay in Panama.

President Gives Reception

Attired in a wrinkled blue suit, Colonel Lindbergh attended President Chiari's reception, meeting those who came from Panama City and the Canal Zone in uniforms and formal dress to do him honor. The reception was held in a room where the scene of Balboa's landing was depicted in fresco.

Later the flier went to a reception at the Union Club, the stone dance floor of which is a tidal wall for the Pacific.

Colonel Lindbergh said he was uncertain as to his next destination.

"My Havana flight will not be a reststop affair," he said, "but I don't know where I will break the flight."

"Central American flights are not perilous, except for lack of emergency landing fields. Commercial aviation connecting the Republics of Central America is entirely feasible and there is great need for it right now. There is no reason why it should not be a success. It will take a great deal of research to decide which route is best for commercial aviation over Central America."

With regard to the work of his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, Colonel Lindbergh said: "It has been 407 hours in the air and has traveled 35,000 miles since we left San Diego for Paris."

"I cannot say now whether I shall fly to Venezuela and Colombia."

WASHINGTON (AP)—Marine reinforcements numbering more than 1000 have embarked for Nicaragua to assist their comrades there in the

campaign against the rebel general, Augustina Sandino.

With Maj. Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant of the marine corps, and Brig. Gen. Logan Feland at their head, 300 men set sail from Charleston, S. C., on board the cruisers Trenton, Raleigh and Milwaukee. At San Diego 492 officers and men embarked on the naval ammunition carrier Nitro, and the mine sweeper Oglala at Norfolk, Va., took on 450 men bound for the Central American front.

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General Feland, an experienced campaigner, who was in command of the marines in Nicaragua a year ago, will again assume active command, superseding Col. Louis M. Gulick.

VERMONT BORDER
TRAFFIC INCREASES

ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—Automobile traffic over the international border between Vermont and Canada during the year which ended Dec. 31 was 38 per cent greater than in 1926. It was shown by figures announced by Harry C. Whitehill, collector of customs for the second district.

A total of 155,370 motorists crossed the border last year, carrying 2,474,069 passengers. The figures for 1926 were 133,961 automobiles and 1,939,623 passengers.

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FINE ARTS BUILDING
GIFT TO DARTMOUTH

MANCHESTER, N. H. (AP)—The gift of a fine arts building to Dartmouth College by the State of New Hampshire was announced today.

Tennessee now boasts a road system that compares favorably with that of any other state in the Union," Governor Horton was introduced by Adolph S. Ochs, publisher of The New York Times. Charles Cason, vice-president of the Chemical National Bank, spoke on the new attitude in Tennessee which was drawing the investment of outside capital. E. Bright Wilson, president of the society, presided.

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mouth College by Frank P. Carpenter of this city was announced at a meeting of Dartmouth alumni here. The approximate cost of the building will be \$300,000.

It will be one of a group of structures to be numbered around the new \$1,000,000 Baker Memorial Library. The fine arts building will be placed on the lot at the northwest corner of the library and connected with the library by a subway.

Mr. Carpenter is a banker, a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad and a director of many industrial enterprises. He was the donor of the Carpenter Memorial Library in this city.

AMERICAN MARINES OFF FOR NICARAGUA

More Than 1000 to Join Campaign Against Sandino

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Museum of the Peaceful Arts Will Be Erected in New York

Visitors to Get Close View of Workings of Aircraft, Mining and Other Callings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A new type of museum is to be established in New York where the visitor, instead of viewing a tiny airplane in a glass case, may climb into the cockpit and find out for himself what happens when he pulls the "joy stick."

Announcement has just been made here of a bequest of \$5,000,000 which will form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a museum of the Peaceful Arts, comparable to the four great industrial museums in Munich, London, Vienna and Paris. The gift was made by the late Henry R. Towne of the Yale & Towne Lock Company.

New York City has donated a 14-

acre site for the projected building at Bedford Park Boulevard and Navy Avenue, near the site of Hunter College.

Start Made on Collection

A start has already been made toward the collection of the museum material with establishment of an exhibit on two floors of a mid-town office building at No. 24 West Fourth Street. Here one may look into the interiors of a model ocean liner, discover what happens when one telephones, or find out what makes the wheels of a phonograph go round.

But these things are only an index to what will be shown in the new museum, according to Dr. P. C. Brown, formerly assistant director of the United States Bureau of Standards, who is the acting director of the museum.

Trade Leaders Interested

Frank D. Waterman, head of the fountain pen company which bears his name, is the vice-president of the association, known as the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of the City of New York of Museums of the Peaceful Arts. The raising of a fund to total between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 for the construction and equipping of the museum is to be undertaken at once. Designing of the museum building is to be begun in the near future, it was said.

George F. Kuntz of Tiffany & Co. is the president of the sponsoring organization, known as the Association for the Establishment and Maintenance for the People of the City of New York of Museums of the Peaceful Arts. The raising of a fund to total between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 for the construction and equipping of the museum is to be undertaken at once. Designing of the museum building is to be begun in the near future, it was said.

Thomas A. Edison, John Ellsworth Brown, Nicholas Murray Butler, John H. Finley, Sarah Cooper Hewitt and Melville E. Stone are the honorary vice-presidents.

The trustees of the association are John G. Agar, Marston T. Bogert, William L. De Bost, Lucius R. Eastman, Frederick P. Fish, Frederick A. Goetze, John W. Lieb, Leonor F. Loree, E. F. Murdock, Michael J. Pupin, Louis L. Seaman, Elmer A. Sperry, John A. Stewart, Samuel W. Stratton, Charles H. Strong, Ambrose Swasey, Frank A. Vanderbilt and Charles T. Gwynne.

An exhaustive study of the industrial museums in Europe was undertaken for the New York group by Mr. Gwynne, who is executive vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. Mr. Gwynne has just completed a report which includes nine lists of

motion pictures taken by a camera operator and director who accompanied him on the trip.

First Photograph in England

One of the striking things which he discovered was that the first photograph invented by Thomas A. Edison is placed in the Science Museum, in London. Mr. Gwynne said. The gift was made to the English museum, Mr. Edison said, because there was no institution in the United States where "such an exhibit could be more than a curiosity or where it could be a worth-while force in science and industry."

It is said that while industrial "relics" with a sentimental value will have a place in the museum, the primary purpose will be to develop an educational institution which is capable of a direct contribution to the curious and the students. In the Munich museum, according to Mr. Gwynne's report, more than 1,000,000 people are visitors each year, which is approximately double the population of the city.

The development of the industrial museums in Europe has played an important part in the post-war education movement. In countries which have been faced by strenuous economic conditions, the industrial exhibits have been built up to great proportions as a part of the rehabilitation program, the American investigating committee found.

RADIO EXPERTS
GET NEW DATA

Inventor Explains Circuit Permitting Sideband Reception in Full

NEW YORK (AP)—A new radio circuit permitting reception of the full sidebands of a radiocast signal without loss of selectivity was explained to the Institute of Radio Engineers Convention here by its inventor, Dr. Frederick K. Vreeland, radio and electrical engineer.

In telling of his research work on the receiver, Dr. Vreeland, who has contributed numerous inventions to the radio field, said that its development was made possible by means of a hitherto undiscovered system of balanced reactances which is called a band selector inserted into the radiofrequency amplifier.

Dr. Vreeland stated that the circuit did not infringe on any existing patents pertaining to radio frequency amplification. Many of his patent claims have been allowed, indicating, he said, that the circuit is fundamentally new.

"The band selector is a very simple circuit," he explained, "which has the remarkable property of balanced reactances at all frequencies within a band of 20 kilocycles. An ordinary tuned circuit has its reactances balanced at only one frequency. The balanced reactances are variable and are adjusted by means of an ordinary dial."

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

BRITISH SCHOOL
TEACHERS' PAY
DISPUTE FIXEDBurnham Arbitral Award
Brings Carmarthenshire
Into Line With Rest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Burnham has made an arbitral award in connection with the long-standing salary dispute between the Carmarthenshire Education Authority and its teachers which brings about peace between the parties concerned. But it does far more than that—it brings about peace throughout the whole of England and Wales, so far as teachers' pay is concerned.

Carmarthenshire was the one outstanding authority not to acknowledge the Burnham Committee as the national body responsible for the determination of salary scales. As the result of its conversion it can now be said that every teacher in the public elementary and secondary schools of the country will be receiving salary according to the national agreement made by the Burnham Committee, that is the standing joint committee representative of local authorities and teachers.

To arrive at this complete settlement has taken eight years. Before 1919 each of the 315 local authorities had its own salary scale, and competition between teachers on the one hand and local authorities on the other had resulted in confusion and chaos—and also in low salaries for the teaching profession. A series of strikes coupled with a growing shortage of teachers induced Mr. Fisher to call into being the Burnham Committee (named after its chairman) with a view to arriving at a "progressive and orderly" solution of this vexed problem. The result was the formulation of four scales applicable to various types of areas (rural, industrial, mixed and London).

But many authorities were reluctant to abandon their autonomy in this matter, and during the eight years that have elapsed since the setting up of the committee the National Union of Teachers has had several disputes with these authorities. The dispute in Lowestoft lasted nearly a year, during which the regular teachers were on strike and their places were taken by temporary teachers. The Carmarthenshire dispute threatened to culminate in a strike in August last, but common

sense prevailed and the matter was referred to the Burnham Committee, who asked Lord Burnham to arbitrate.

The result of the arbitration is that certain teachers in the area will come on to a lower scale—but not until the date of the termination of the existing agreement for the whole country, namely, March 31, 1931. Until that time they retain their present salaries. Thus a national settlement is achieved without hardship to either authority or its teachers.

ENGLISH MEET
IN THANKSGIVING

(Continued from Page 1)

sistently filling the livings in their gift with Anglo-Catholics, who now number between 1400 and 1700.

The cause which induced the Commons to reject the alternative book was the question of the reservation of the sacrament. The debate in the House of Commons satisfied the members that this was nothing more nor less than the doctrine of transubstantiation, and this was one of the vital points which caused the secession from the Church of Rome at the time of the Reformation.

Two Prayer Books.

"How is it possible for any church to exist with two prayer books? Those of us who have been used in years past to attending any church, knowing that we should hear the same form of service conducted, would now find ourselves in the unhappy position of not knowing which book was being used."

"A house divided against itself cannot stand." "The upholders of the measure have stated, both in the House and outside, that the rejection of the book would be an incentive for disestablishment of the church. On the other hand, it is felt that the rejection of the measure will have the opposite effect. As has been proved by the vote, the great mass of the laity in this country is Protestant, and stands firm for all that they fought for at the Reformation. The great mass of the measure will have the effect of making the church a more united body, and will help to uphold it so long as it is a reformed church. Had the new book been accepted this incentive would have gone."

Question of Disestablishment

"Disestablishment would inevitably carry with it disendowment. Is it possible that this Nation could ever become a nation of robbers? The funds of the state church have been derived in a majority of cases from people who for hundreds of years have left their life savings for the promotion of a faith which they were satisfied would bring the greatest consolation to the mass of the people in this country. If disestablishment comes would it not be a sacrifice to take away the money that has been left by the Protestants?"

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of past ages in the unalterable belief in the justice of the British Nation that their last will and testament would be honored and not treated as merely a scrap of paper.

"The way out is to let the bishops and the church assembly, knowing as they now do the will of the people, reconsider their decision, bring before Parliament to all intents and purposes the same book, but with the exclusion of that part which relates to the reservation of the sacrament. If they do this they will find that not only will they have an overwhelming majority of the people behind them, but that the measure would have an easy passage through Parliament."

"At the same time let them bring in a church discipline act to enable the bishops to deal effectively with those who are carrying on these illegal practices, and translate into action the promises which they have made to the Nation over the past 30 years. This would, of course, mean that the large body of Anglo-Catholics who are mostly married men with families dependent upon the income derived from the church, would have to choose between going over to Rome and the celibacy of the clergy and accepting the decisions of the Protestant church with regard to the sacrament."

It must also be borne in mind that the British dominions who all accept the Anglican church and use the Anglican prayer book, have never been consulted as to their wishes or opinions with regard to the revised prayer book as it was passed before Parliament. It is to be hoped that, whatever steps are to be taken in the future, the self-governing dominions of the British Empire will now be consulted."

AIR PARLEY FOR POLAND
AND LITTLE ENTENTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government has announced that during the latter part of this month, or at the beginning of February, representatives of Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania and Poland will meet at Bucharest to discuss and adopt plans for developing better aerial service along the routes connecting these four countries. The purpose pursued in this project, according to the Rumanian Government, is to bring the peoples of these countries closer, to facilitate the exchange of goods among them and to enable them to prepare a better military defense in case of need.

According to credible opinion in Bucharest the present policy of Rumania is to strengthen the Little Entente, made up of Rumania, Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and to maintain her friendly relations with Poland, to whom she is already bound by a treaty of friendship. The Rumanian Government has also made recent declarations to the effect that it intends to continue to foster the traditional friendship between Rumania and France, who is considered to be the principal supporter, among the great powers, of the Little Entente and Poland.

NAVIGATION ACT

REPEAL IS MOVED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOBART, Tas.—The Commonwealth parliamentary committee which recently investigated Tasmania's shipping communications with the other states has recommended the repeal of the coastal clauses of the Australian Navigation Act. This act has so increased the operation costs and destroyed competition, that the Tasmanian shipping services have seriously deteriorated. If the coasting trade restrictions are repealed, the Australian coast will again be thrown open to overseas vessels, and Tasmania will have the services of the great overseas passenger steamers.

The committee has recommended also the placing of an 18 knot oil burning steamer in the Tasmanian-Tasmanian trade, and the payment of a subsidy by the Commonwealth Government for an aerial service between Victoria and Tasmania. The Commonwealth Prime Minister has announced that two experimental amphibian machines are on order for such a service.

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Uncle Writes From Geneva

He Tells John How the League Aids the Powers

Geneva, Switz.

Dear John— You ask me about the next meeting of the Council, and you write in rather a disparaging tone about the last meeting, when the Council failed to settle the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute, and postponed the Danzig affair, that tiresome little quarrel between Poland and the Free City about the storage of ammunition in transit to Poland, and you say, "What is the good of the League, if it can't settle minor international disputes?" You want to know what would happen if there were a quarrel between two first-class powers, threatening a really big row; and then you go on to take up the cudgels for the smaller nations, who, you complain, are being more and more shoved into the background at Geneva, while the big powers take everything of importance into their own hands in their talks behind the scenes.

This is nothing, you declare, but making the League a mere register of the will of the great nations, and you wonder what was the sense of establishing all this expensive and complicated machinery at Geneva merely to set up the old concert of Europe again. In your view, this is quite contrary to the original purpose of the League, which was to afford a clearing house for the settlement of all European difficulties, in which the small countries were to have the right to be consulted so that the League might become a reflection of the united will of Europe in an effective instrument of international action.

High Hopes

In this way you hoped that a new order of things would arise, and that the great ideal which Woodrow Wilson had in mind, the establishment of a supreme court of arbitration for the nations, would pass from a dream into a reality. You did not think that this would come about all at once, but you saw the League gaining in strength year by year, with America although not in the League, yet helping Europe to settle its problems, until its moral authority was so strong that no nation would dare to challenge it by taking an aggressive action against another state.

And when once this new machinery for the abolition of war had proved its value, you saw the big armies and fleets melting away into mere police forces for the maintenance of internal order or the suppression of piracy and slavery, and then you hoped that the last danger for the peace of Europe would be removed. So far from this having happened, you see a very different picture: Europe still armed to the teeth with the exception of the states which were disarmed by the peace treaties with admirals and generals and experts dictating the size of navies and armies, and the statesmen twirling their thumbs, and doing nothing to translate all their fine sentiments into conventions for the reduction of armaments.

An Answer to Complaints

And meanwhile, as you say, the nations groan under the burden of armaments and look helplessly on, while a militarist press in many countries attempts to stir up racial rivalries and antagonisms. Where, then, is the good of the League?

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you ask, is the note of that universal conscience of mankind in all this, which the League of Nations was to awaken? Where is the security which was to be based not on arms and alliances, but on the settlement of international disputes by methods of conciliation and arbitration?

I think that you will agree that this is a fair summary of your complaints, and now let me try to deal with them, not as a partisan, but in an impartial objective way. It is distressing that the Council should fail to settle these minor disputes, but you must remember that in dealing with them it is acting only in a mediatory way, and that it cannot compel the parties to settle their differences. I think that in the question of the Rumanian-Hungarian dispute the Council would be well advised to hand it over to the International Court of Justice to settle. The Court is above suspicion, while the Council can hardly help being influenced by political motives. What I hope is that the Council will eventually learn the wisdom of calling in the International Court whenever it can, reserving itself for the big issues. And in this way it would get rid of many of these troublesome minor disputes, and I don't think that either of the parties to these quarrels could refuse to accept the arbitration of the International Court.

Influence of Powers

As to what the big powers are doing at Geneva, I think that their conversations behind the scenes are of great assistance to the League, and that if weighty questions were rushed to the Council before an attempt had been made to settle them by the big powers, we should far more often have what you call "a big bust up at Geneva." You must remember that the League is an experiment, and that its success will depend on the adjustment of the foreign policies of the nations who are above all responsible for seeing that the Covenant is not violated, and that if there were any trouble it is they who might have to find the necessary means of dealing by force with an attack on the League.

But I must deal with this point at greater length in my next letter, when I will tell you something about the coming of the Russians to Geneva to take part in the Preparatory Dis-

armament Commission. There are interesting times ahead of us, in which the League may be put to severe tests; but I feel confident that it will pull through all right, for it corresponds to that most urgent political necessity, the maintenance of the peace of the world.

Your affectionate Uncle,

H. F. S.

EXPORT OF SOAP

AIDS PALESTINE

With Oranges, It Is Leading

Factor in Reduction of

Adverse Trade Balance

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—The general economic depression notwithstanding, Palestine's unfavorable trade balance is being enormously redressed, if the trade figures for the first half of this year may be taken as criteria. Exports increased by more than 54 per cent, while imports fell by nearly 84 per cent.

The imports during the first half year of 1927 amounted to £22,994,106, a decrease of £274,989 as compared with the same period of 1926, when imports totaled £23,269,095. A certain part of the reduced local demand is being met to an increasing extent by articles locally produced. Reductions in imports chiefly refer to imports of manufactured goods, while imports of raw materials show almost no reduction in volume. This can serve as an indication that local industrial production has not been hit to any great extent by the prevailing depression.

Exports in the first half of 1927 amounted to £21,046,657—an increase of £236,310 over the figures of last year. This increase is chiefly due to increased exports of oranges and soap. Exports of oranges exceeded those of last year by £224,450. Exports of soap have also increased considerably, as the improved economic position in Europe (owing to better cotton prices, more possible increased imports into that country. Exports of soap amounted to £2129,940, an increase of £248,119 as compared with last year.

Increase in the export of goods of Palestine manufacture bears evidence of the growth of young Palestine industries. It is to be noted in particular that exports of textiles have increased by 60 per cent. The same applies to the cement industry, where a remarkable increase took place. The greater part of the exports of Palestine manufactures went to Syria.

Imports from England have increased considerably. In 1927, English imports into Palestine totaled £2435,000, 14.5 per cent of all imports, while in 1926 they amounted to 11.6 per cent. Imports from Germany have decreased considerably from 12 per cent of total Palestine imports to 9.3 per cent to the total.

Egypt, as last year, holds the first place in imports. It must be remem-

bered, however, that it is the practice of Palestine customs to include under "Egyptian imports" goods of other origin coming in transit through Egypt. It is certain that under this category goods of British origin and those of various other countries are included.

T. B. & W. Cockayne

Limited

Famous for Linens

Since 1829

Complete satisfaction is assured to those who consult Cockayne's in respect to household linens. The quality is excellent and the prices charged are the lowest. The choice is unsurpassed.

A few special offers at Cockayne's

Upwards of 600 yards, 45" wide, TURSOE coloured lingerie fabric made from finest "Sea Island" cotton, original price 2/6. Clearing purchase price 1/6 per yard. 15/- per dozen, a lovely fabric.

"VIVELLA" and "GLENEAGLE" checks for dresses, all the latest designs in checks and plain colours to match. 31 in. "Vivella" 4/11 per yard. 36 in. "Gleneagle" 4/11 per yard. 36 in. "Gleneagle" 4/11 per yard. 36 in. "Gleneagle" 4/11 per yard.

"LUVISCA" in all the best and smartest patterns for Pyjamas. Underwear, etc. Plain colours 3/6, stripes 3/6 per yard.

"DORCAS" LAWN. The beautiful lawn for beautiful Linen. 48 inches wide 1/6 per yard in 10 colours, also black and white. Washes perfectly and wears well.

T. B. & W. Cockayne Ltd.

SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND

Telephone 2221

Furnish with

The Beauty and Quality of "Siesta" Furniture and Carpets ensure the restful comfort of ideal homes.

H. CHAPMAN & CO.

83 Northumberland Street

Newcastle-on-Tyne

Ellistone & Cavell

OXFORD, ENG.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear

From the age of two years up to twelve or thirteen, a child's foot is moulded by the shoes it wears. That those shoes are right, fifty years of special study and experience have shown us how to make the proper shoes for children. In the "Freeman Hardy & Willis" shoe, we offer shoes that will last long enough to allow little feet to mature on Nature's own lines. Ask for FREEMAN HARDY & WILLIS shoes at your nearest F. H. W. shop! Ladies' Shoes from 8/11 to 21/-; Children's Shoes from 12/11 to 21/-; Children's Shoes from 12/11 to 21/-.

Freeman Hardy & Willis Ltd

108 Rutland St., Leicester, Eng.

See retail branches (See advertisements on City Readings page for more address, we send postcard for catalogue)

"FOR THOSE WHO WANT THE BEST"

DAVID & JOHN ANDERSON'S SHIRTINGS

Obtainable from High-Class Shirt Makers and Hosiers Throughout the World.

ZENDALINE Made from the finest Sea Island Cotton; looks and feels like silk.

A slightly heavier fabric than ZENDALINE. An exquisitely soft Flannel Shirting composed of pure lamb's wool and Egyptian Cotton.

EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS—FADELESS COLOURS

DAVID & JOHN ANDERSON LTD.

(Established 1822)

ATLANTIC MILLS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Kendal high standard of merchandise

AS AN important fashion centre Kendal offers a high standard of style and quality, and in all other sections of the Store one finds the service completely built on this basis. Cotton Fabrics, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, and Furniture, too, are all shown in a quality that makes a strong appeal to those of discriminating taste.

Kendal Milnes & Co.

DEANS GATE, MANCHESTER

ENGLAND

THE GRAND PYGMALION

Complete House Furnishers and General Drapers

We have forty departments of high-class merchandise which we invite you to inspect at your leisure. Try our new Cafe Restaurant for a daily meal.

MONTEITH, HAMILTON & MONTEITH LTD.

BOAR LANE, LEEDS, ENGLAND

Schofields Ltd

VICTORIA ARCADE

LEEDS, ENGLAND

"Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear"

We are specialists in Fashions. Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Gowns and Millinery and our Underclothing Departments both for Ladies' and Children's Clothing are unsurpassed in the North.

Visit the New Cafe-Restaurant and Hairdressing Salons on the Top Floor, reached by the lift at the new Main Entrance in Victoria Arcade.

GRANT BROS. LTD.

High Street, Croydon, England

If in Croydon meet at — Grant's

The Store for Everything in Ladies' and Children's Wear. Fur, Fur-trimmed, Household Linens, China, Glass, Confectionery, etc.

Enquiries receive immediate attention

GRANT BROS. LTD.

High Street, Croydon, England

How about this year?

Are you going to continue to operate a laundry in your home with its time, drudgery and expense—or are you going to join the ranks of satisfied housewives who send the family wash to us? Really you will save yourself a lot of work, worry and expense. And one trial wash will convince you that our results are better than home methods. Come and see for yourself any time or have a chat with one of our phone ladies. They will tell you about our five different services and their corresponding prices.

Lakeside 5280

Simpson's

TORONTO

When You Come to Toronto--Shop at SIMPSON'S

Visitors class it as "Canada's finest Department Store."

Rest Room—Travel Service—Check Room—Dining Service—Free Parking.

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PLANS ADOPTED FOR CONVENTION OF REPUBLICANS

Party Chairman Is Pleased With the Arrangements Made by Kansas City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—It will be a smoothly functioning, largely attended, well housed and entertained Republican National Convention that opens in Kansas City next June to add another chapter to the political history of the United States.

That condition was forecast at the conclusion of a two-day inspection of local facilities and convention arrangements by a special sub-committee of the Republican National Committee. In charge of the inspection was William M. Butler of Massachusetts, chairman of the National Committee.

When Convention Hall had been looked over, headquarters for the National Committee obtained, conferences with hotel men completed and when plans of the local committee on arrangements had been thoroughly reviewed, Mr. Butler expressed complete satisfaction.

Agreement on Rates
Further planning, the chairman added, is merely a matter of detail and can be handled by the local committee. The latter, headed by Conrad H. Mann, consists of several divisions.

An entirely satisfactory agreement on hotel rates for the visitors was reached. A five-day contract was signed with hotel men, which permitted an increase of 25 per cent over usual rates for that period. The arrangement was the suggestion of the national subcommittee itself.

Record Attendance Expected
Praise of the hospitality of Kansas City and approval of the city as the logical place for the national gathering this year were expressed by Mrs. Alvin T. Hart of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, and David W. Mulvane, national committeeman from Kansas. Mr. Mulvane predicted the largest attendance of any convention held by the party.

Special arrangements for women delegates and other visitors will be directed by Mrs. Grace S. Burlingham of St. Louis, national committeewoman for Missouri. Mrs. Burlingham held meetings with several score women of Kansas City in inauguration of entertainment plans. Assistance also will be given by Republican women from various parts of Kansas, Missouri, and other nearby states.

Shifts in the seating arrangements of Convention Hall will be made to accommodate all delegates, officers, distinguished guests and newspapermen on the first floor.

Another meeting of the national subcommittee will be held in March or April, Mr. Butler stated, at which time headquarters for the National Committee will be established and final convention arrangements started.

FLIGHT OF VIKING TO START ON MAY 1

Tour to Exploit Scandinavian-American Enterprise

May 1 has been set as the date for the departure of the great airplane, the American Viking whose line of flight will cover more than 37,000 miles, and will cross the north and south Atlantic oceans, with stops in nine countries, it is announced by the American Viking Aeronautical

Sunset Stories

Tabby and Tommy Give a Dinner Party

MRS. TABITHA CATT opened her oven door and took out a pie with a crimped edge. Then she took off her blue-checked apron and hung it on a hook in her small kitchen.

"Pie, for fiddle, I smell a pie with a juicy middle," said her little kitten, Thomas Catt, coming in from school.

"Now, Tommy," said Mrs. Catt, "we are having guests to dinner tonight and you must be on your very best behavior. Prof. Alex Angora, the famous violinist, is coming and will play for us afterward."

"Who else is coming?" asked Tommy.

"Here are the place cards"—Mrs. Catt was in a hurry. "You may put them around for me."

The place cards were small, green-bordered cards with a picture of a cat and Tommy was delighted to read the names of the guests:

Professor and Mrs. Alex Angora, Mr. and Mrs. Puss-in-Boots, Mr. and Mrs. Hey-diddle-diddle, Miss Feline and Captain Felix Fur-doodle, Miss Catwampus and Lieutenant Maltese, Mrs. Tabitha Catt and Master Tommy Catt.

Mrs. Catt was a large yellow cat with four white paws, a white vest and white whiskers, while Tommy was a little yellow cat with white whiskers, a white vest and four white paws.

Mrs. Catt filled a lovely glass bowl with cat tails and pussy willows for a table centerpiece and Tommy helped her welcome the guests.

The dinner was very good indeed, ending with big slices of marble cake. Tommy watched to see who would find the marble and was much disappointed when his mother told him the cake was called "marble" only because it looked like the marble used for building.

After dinner Professor Angora was asked to play and Miss Catwampus sat down at the piano to accompany him.

Association which is promoting the flight for the purpose of exploiting Scandinavian-American enterprise. The association states this flight for advancement of aviation and understanding is to be financed by the great body of Scandinavians now living in the United States.

The name of every person helping to make the flight possible, it is stated, will be inscribed in a record of the expedition, which will be presented to King Haakon VII of Norway, King Christian X of Denmark, King Gustaf V of Sweden and the President of the United States.

NEW BILL FILED TO RID THE BAR OF DISHONESTY

Massachusetts Takes Lead in Legislative Step to Safeguard Clients

Proposing to give the humblest client the privilege of consulting personally the judge of his court if he thinks his attorney has dealt unfairly with him, a "disbarment bill" has been filed before the Massachusetts Legislature by Gleason L. Archer, dean of the Suffolk Law School, who says the bill is intended "to correct an evil of national proportions that exists in the profession of law, the inability of the profession to rid itself of a very small minority of dishonest or unworthy members."

He asserted there is but one way to work a permanent improvement, and that is to clean out corrupt members now in the profession and make the bar distinctly unattractive to dishonest men in the future.

The chief virtue of the measure, he said, is that it would provide an adequate machinery to root out unethical practice. Every one of the more than 70 district and municipal courts would become a "grievance committee" of an official character, much more readily found than the grievance committees of bar associations.

Mr. Archer believes the present apparent inability to remove unworthy individuals from the profession is due in large measure "to the conservatism of lawyers who cling to the old tradition of 'professional courtesy' which forbids a lawyer making trouble for a fellow attorney."

"Under this protection," he said, "a few rascals can blacken the name of a great profession. Their example corrupts the young and inexperienced especially if the wrongdoers are socially or politically influential."

The bill he proposes enumerates the following causes for disbarment: "Conviction of a felony committed after this act takes effect whether or not done in his capacity as an attorney; knowingly to offer or cause to be offered perjured testimony in any court of law, or willfully to obstruct justice in the same; misappropriation of funds or other property of a client or other breach of trust toward the client; the withholding at the time of settlement of grossly excessive or unconscionable fees for services rendered."

RAILROAD AND STATE COMPROMISE ON TAXES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CONCORD, N. H.—Settlement by friendly compromise of the questions which have existed between the tax commission and the Boston & Maine Railroad as to the amount of tax which the railroad could be fairly assessed in New Hampshire is announced.

In a statement issued by representatives of the railroad and the State, a formal expression of the friendly compromise, it was stated, "as a step toward furtherance of friendly relations between the railroad and the State . . . the railroad waives the right to question the 1925 and 1926 assessment and receive a reduction in the 1927 valuation from \$38,000,000 to \$36,500,000, with consequent rebate in taxes of \$42,000."

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Professor Angora shook down the legs of his black evening suit, cleared his throat, and tucked a handkerchief in his collar. Then, picking up his violin, he said, "Well, my good friends, all of us are fond of the moonlight, so I will play for you Beethoven's 'Moonlight' Sonata."

Everybody clapped when he had finished and then Mr. Hey-diddle-diddle said, "I have a young pupil here."

Then Tommy stood very straight by the piano.

Tommy: get your fiddle and let Professor Angora hear you play."

Tommy ran to get his fiddle, then he stood very straight by the piano, tucked his little blue handkerchief in his collar in imitation of Professor Angora, and said, "Well, fiddle, all kittens like Mother Goose, so I will play for you 'Three Little Kittens, They Lost Their Mittens,' 'Hey-diddle-diddle, the cat and the fiddle,' and 'Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, where have you been?'"

Everybody laughed and when Tommy finished Professor Angora said to him:

"Tommy Catt, Tommy Catt, keep splendid time, and so I will give him a nickel and dime."

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"Westward the Course of Empire Takes Its Way"



THE OAK ROOM OF BROADHEMBURY
The Walls of This Splendid Room Are Paneled Throughout With Magnificent Carved Oak. Above the Fireplace Are the Armorial Bearings of James I. With the Initials "J. R." On the Western Wall Are Depicted Scenes From Ovid's "Metamorphoses," Showing the Transformation Recorded in Legend From Earliest Times to the Period of Julius Caesar. Under the Arches of the Rich Frieze Surrounding the Room Are the Arms of Many Noble and Noted Families Which in Themselves Outline the History of Southern and Western England. The Whole Is Regarded by Experts as One of the Finest and Most Beautiful Paneled Rooms Ever Known Among the Antique and Stately Homes of England.

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IS BEGUN

Harvard Law Professor Is Selected to Direct Research Work

Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law in the Harvard Law School, has been selected to direct the research for the codification of international law, conducted by a group of eminent American jurists in preparation for the Conference on Codification of International Law, to be held in 1929. The first meeting of the advisory committee on codification of international law was held recently at the Harvard Law School.

The advisory committee came into existence upon the appointment by the Harvard law faculty of 34 distinguished scholars of law, including judges, lawyers and professors, to advise the organization of research on international law. It will work in co-operation with the committee of experts for the progressive codification of international law set up two years ago by the League of Nations Committee, and will examine timely problems of international law.

Three topics for investigation have been selected, including nationality, territorial waters, and the responsibility of states for damage done on their territory to the person or property of foreigners.

The prospect for a conference in 1929, says Professor Hudson, "seems to make it desirable that the most thorough scientific preparation possible should be made to insure its success. If it is not the first time in history that a diplomatic conference is to be held for the avowed purpose of research, with a director of research, with a director of the subjects to be considered by the 1929 conference, and with advisers to assist each of the reporters. Professor Hudson was chosen to be the director of research, and the reporters were named as follows: On nationality, Richard W. Flournoy of Washington; on territorial waters, Prof. George Grafton Wilson of Harvard University, and on responsibility of states for damage done on their territory to the person or property of foreigners."

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BROADHEMBURY ROOM TRAVELS TO UNITED STATES

Oak-Paneled Chamber Used by King Charles I to Be Seen in New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The oak-paneled room from the Grange, Broadhembury, in its journey to the United States, follows in the wake of many art treasures that have been shipped in this fashion during the last generation. One reason for this is, as Lord Balfour pointed out some time ago, that the United States is wealthier than Britain, and is simply doing what England did in the seventeenth century when it offered a golden bait to Van Dyck and other famous painters. The room has been reconstructed in

DEBATING LEAGUE NAMES CHAMPIONS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (AP)—Harvard, Williams and Yale, each with two victories and no defeats and the votes of five out of six judges, lead the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League, according to the announcement of J. D. Anthony, Wesleyan '28, secretary, made public today.

The order of the other colleges is University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Wesleyan, Amherst, Brown and Dartmouth. Wesleyan won the league championship last year.

HAND GOLD OUTPUT
LONDON, Jan. 10.—Output of gold from Rand Mines during December was \$51,000 ounces, compared with \$48,000 ounces in November and \$55,000 ounces in October.

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EDUCATIONAL

Home Study for Geography
Teachers by Clark UniversityWorcester, Mass.
Special Correspondence.

WHEN Dr. Wallace W. Atwood was called from Harvard University in 1920 to succeed Dr. G. Stanley Hall as president of Clark University, he was charged by the trustees with the responsibility of developing a school of geography as one of the graduate divisions of the university. The graduate school of geography now constitutes one of the strong departments of the university and is one of the few fully equipped graduate departments of geography in American universities today.

In addition to the usual university activities of the academic year, President Atwood introduced two other features: (1) the summer session of six weeks, especially designed for teachers of geography, history, and related subjects; and (2) the home study courses in geography, designed to be of interest to teachers and students of geography in its various phases. President Atwood appointed as director of the home study department, Douglas C. Ridgely, professor of geography in education, in the graduate school of geography. This department issued its first announcement in 1925, with a few courses in geography. The offerings have been increased until 18 courses of college grade are now available. Five of these courses deal specifically with problems of the teaching of geography. 13 courses are of academic college grade.

More than 500 students have profited by these home study courses. They have met the needs of teachers in this elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, normal school, and college. These courses have enabled college students to make progress in their college courses during vacation periods. The courses in weather for district teachers, for example, have been supervised personally by Dr. Charles F. Brooks, professor of meteorology and climatology at Clark University, and have been sought by United States Weather Bureau workers and forecasters. Many of them have been taken by those who have

retired from active business and who wished to pursue the study of geography under systematic direction. Students have enrolled in these courses from most of the states, from Porto Rico, from Canada, Greece and India.

A number of geography teachers have made their first contacts with Clark University through the home study courses and have continued their work by means of residence courses in the summer school and in the regular academic year. Experienced teachers now hold the college degrees of bachelor of education, master of arts, and doctor of philosophy from Clark University because of renewed interest in educational progress engendered by contacts established through home study courses bearing directly on their classroom problems. Some enthusiastic students have taken as many as five home study courses in rapid succession, and continued their studies in residence for advanced degrees.

President Atwood's earlier experiences in teaching pupils of elementary and high school age, and his

Art Teacher

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oh, she it was who opened up my eyes
To see new beauty in the things at hand—
Chance loveliness where beauty was not planned.
Even in dull, old streets and sullen skies.

From our high window, through the lens of art,
She showed us that tall smoke is blue and pearl
And rises from a roof with plumelike curl.
She showed fine colors in a city's heart:

Deep violet shadows, wonderful to see,
And orange windows flaming in the sun,
And hidden color values one by one.
She wrought the magic of art's alchemy

Till most of us could paint with freer grace,
While those of us who could not paint a stroke
Were glad for that perception she awoke
Which finds much beauty in the commonplace.

MARION STEWARD.

A Job at Fourteen

By EVELYN SHARP

London, Eng.

THE problem of the adolescent knows no boundary of race or nationality, and it is interesting to find in a recent official report, issued from the Ministry of Labor in Whitehall, a reference to the "working paper" system which is applied to the juvenile workers in America. Although in the American system, seems to have arisen mainly out of a need for enforcing school attendance and for protecting boys and girls against employment below a certain age, questions not vitally affecting British people just now, the report recommends a study of the American policy to those of us who are equally anxious in Great Britain to safeguard the lives of the people's children, during the difficult gap that ensues between the school leaving age and the age at which they come under the insurance system and are registered by the State as workers. A gap of that kind would be an economic problem at any age. But when it occurs, as it does in England, during the years of 14 to 16, it presents all sorts of psychological and moral aspects as well.

If one may be forgiven the metaphorical ambiguity, this gap is at the moment in the British melting-pot. A government committee, known as the Malcolm Committee, has recommended that notice shall be given immediately to raise the present school-leaving age by one year—that is, to 15—at the end of five years from now. That does not seem a very drastic proposal, yet the mere suggestion has divided even the solid ranks of the Conservative Party; and Lady Astor, ingeniously observing amid the cheers of the House of Commons that she sometimes thought she was in the wrong party, was to be heard a week or two ago, attacking Lord Eustace Percy, president of the Board of Education for his announcement that the government has no intention of carrying this recommendation into effect. With the grounds for this decision I am not concerned here; but every true educationalist realizes that it leaves still unbridled what Sir Arthur Steel Maitland, Minister for Labor, recently described in a speech as "the gap which makes it possible for boys and girls between 14 and 16 to run loose without anybody taking care of them, just at the age when they are most impressionable and able to be dealt with for good or harm."

Way to Fill the Gap
Since there seems no immediate prospect of this gap being reduced, it becomes important to emphasize all existing ways of filling it; and the work of the juvenile advisory committees at once leaps into prominence. There are 22 of these voluntary committees in England and Wales; and their members represent employers, teachers and trade unionists, besides a few men and women who have specialized in child welfare. Before the term ends they get into touch with the schools through conferences of parents and teachers, and so, when the rush comes, they already possess particulars of those children who wish to find work through the Government Juvenile Employment Exchanges.

The advisory committee does much more than find work for the young applicants. It consults their tastes, tries to avoid blind-alley jobs, sees that wherever possible they shall attend the continuation school, and, by winning their confidence, gets them to come later to one of the open evenings at the exchange, to report progress, or enter complaints against bad labor conditions that in this way are often rectified. The whole arrangement is, of course, voluntary. Many children do not apply to the exchange for work at all; employers

are only beginning to realize the help they receive there. But the work of the advisory committee is winning its own reward, and is becoming well established.

One may hold very distinct views about the iniquity of turning boys and girls loose upon the world at an age when in happier circumstances they would be going to interesting boarding schools; but it is impossible not to praise the fine constructive work that one sees being done for the future by these advisory committees, should one be fortunate enough to attend an open evening at a juvenile employment exchange, where little interviews take place in separate rooms, a parent and child sitting on one side of the table, opposite a member or two of the advisory committee, while the secretary of the department hovers round to add a knowledge of local conditions that is only faintly described in the wordy literature. The term "human documents" is not overused; yet it defines better than any other what one learns from these interviews.

Here, for instance, is a little fellow who wants to be an electrician's mate and is accompanied by his formidable but proud mother, who prefaces her many incursions into the committee's advice with "Interrupting you, sir, and madam!" but gives useful details of the boy's cleverness. "He's made the wireless set for his school, yes, sir, all by himself! He's wonderful with the wireless, gets it all out of the paper, he does. Bless you, my dear—ma'am, I should say—I don't understand a word of it, but he does."

A Jolly-Looking Girl
Then there is a jolly-looking girl who is captain of her school and would like "office work." She is warned that there are four times as many applicants for this as there are vacancies, and that preference is always given to pupils from secondary schools. Will she be content instead to a caterer's firm, where it is possible to rise from messenger girl to manageress? Ambition shining in her pale blue eyes, she goes off with a card of introduction, having promised to attend a continuation school after office hours.

Sometimes home troubles that know no distinction of class are revealed. Willie T— is pronounced "a very naughty boy" by a fierce-eyed mother, a widow who cleans the church. "He don't keep his hands to himself" indicates that he pilfers through nothing more serious, so far, than some sweets from the grocer's and a hammer from the next-door neighbor. A "weak" member of committee smiles at him when mother is not looking, wishes the latter could bring herself to show a little less rectitude and a healthier disregard of the minor virtues of life, and, under the guise of securing "careful supervision" for the lad, offers a resident post that she secretly hopes will be a veritable "home from home."

Horace S— is less easy to satisfy, because he mutters that he does not want a job at all; he wants to stay at school. Sympathy elicits the confession of a passion for "history and literature," while his parents express apologetic regrets. "There are five others, and he's the eldest and must begin to earn," they say, when asked if they cannot manage to keep him at school another year. The committee always knows when it is faced with the inevitable. A job is found that will leave Horace sufficient leisure to attend "some really interesting history lectures, better than you'd get at school"—and he goes away, the gloom slightly lifted from his youthful brow.

Not the least interesting visitors on open evenings are the juvenile workers for whom posts have already been found. A bright little

later experiences in writing textbooks for them, led him to plan for the development of home study courses in geography as a means of extending the benefits of the school of geography of Clark University to teachers of geography while in service.

To accomplish this purpose, five courses deal specifically with problems of the teaching of geography. One course is of special value to supervisors and teachers of several grades. Other courses deal intensively with the work of a single grade.

The 13 academic courses give systematic and detailed instruction in the various phases of geography, including: Physical geography of the lands, weather and climate, economic geography, mathematical geography, regional studies of the various continents: North America, South America, Europe eastern continents. A course in graphics and cartography furnishes the teacher practical instruction in the preparation of maps, graphs, and illustrative charts for classroom use.

The interest shown thus far in the home study courses indicates that the school of geography has extended to teachers and others a valuable means of self-improvement under expert direction while the students are busy with their daily work at home.

Film Slides
for Schools

IT HAS always been the prerogative of the publisher to decide which books shall be published, and this, of course, determines the list from which we may choose. In so far as educational material for schools is concerned, it is a question whether the publisher or the supervisor is the more competent in this line. Some years ago there were no supervisors, and as superintendents were busy with executive matters, the decision as to which books should be published was usually left to publishers.

During the past few years there has been a growing up within the school system a large body of educational experts who supervise the various departments. It is to them we now look for creative work, and for new types of educational material.

A small group of educators, who form the School Research Association of South Pasadena, Calif., is evolving a plan whereby supervisors and other educators may have their material published and marketed in a co-operative manner, yet without initial expense to the author. The plan is to get out material which has been refused by publishers, and give it a chance to show its good qualities and be of help. There are too many good things hidden under the bushels. The material so far published is largely in the line of visual aids. The Arleigh fraction booklets and the Pixit reader sheets have been on the market about eight years. Although a half million copies have been sold, no publisher has yet been induced to take over either.

The latest method of educational presentation is the film-slide, and the School Research Association is arranging a film-slide library. The first production is a set of wall maps for geography and history, for daylight projection. When thrown on the wall, each is about 4 feet by 6 feet in size, yet the entire set of 125 maps is packed in a metal box to slip into your pocket. The projector weighs only seven pounds and attaches to any electric light socket. The cuts show some of the pictures the exact size of the film, which is standard width. Sets on several subjects are in preparation.

The making of film-slides is a new field open to those who have creative ability. Lectures and books of all

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kinds can be thus illustrated quite inexpensively. Several firms make the daylight projectors, which are far more simple than the stereopticon. The film-slide is superior to the glass slide in that several hundred pictures weigh only an ounce, and do not break. These are not motion pictures, although motion pictures are used in the training of teachers and others having material for publication, and those needing visual aids, may write for further particulars.



With a Globe Handy

In teaching young children geography and history a globe is thought by many to be much better than a flat wall map. This is true not only on account of its shape but because of the ease in moving it about. In our family, wherever we read the globe goes with us—whether in the garden, the nursery or the living room.

Two years ago when my children were four and six, I read them Hilary's History of the World. Though they were quite young for it, they understood it and enjoyed it from beginning to the end. Soon after that we bought our globe, and at once reread the book, this time in conjunction with the globe. The history became a thing of life. Putting their small fingers on the spot on the map seemed to give them something concrete to understand.

As to the size of the globe, an 18-inch one is ideal. The printing is larger and more easily read than on a small globe. However, where space is at a premium, as in many of the apartments today, a 12-inch globe will be found quite satisfactory. It is well to supply each child with a

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State Teachers College

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Special Correspondence.

FROM hilltop pear orchard to 56-acre college campus in less than a quarter century is the remarkable transformation which has taken place here at the site of Western State Teachers College, which recently changed its name from school to college and now ranks among the three largest institutions of its kind in the United States.

This growth has come under the administration of one man. President since the college was founded in 1904, Dr. Dwight B. Waldo has seen its enrollment bound from 118 students the first year to over 4,000 in the current school period. The total includes full-time, part-time and extension students. The college

enrolled this year not only some 2300 full-time college students but reached out over the State to conduct extension classes in 55 off-campus classrooms in various Michigan towns. It has more than 10,000 alumni.

The training of rural school teachers has received unusual emphasis. This Michigan institution took the lead among state normal schools in organizing a department of rural education. Dr. W. M. Robinson, for three years rural education specialist in the United States Bureau of Education, was recently placed in charge of this department.

In order to conduct its experimental and demonstration classes under conditions comparable to those which young teachers find upon graduation, the training schools of the college have not been confined to the campus but are comprised, in addition to local schools, of a one-room rural school, a large consolidated rural school, a township unit school, and a large village school. The teachers of the outlying schools are all members of the faculty of the college, and student teachers are carried thence daily in school buses.

A library of 29,000 volumes and 250 periodicals is housed in a building just completed and a classroom building is scheduled for construction next spring, raising the number of large permanent campus buildings to eight.

President Waldo has had the distinction of being president of two widely separated institutions at the same time, as he was granted a year's leave of absence in 1922 which he spent in active service as president of the State Normal School at Bellingham, Wash.

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Pronunciation
of Proper Names
in the News

Tegucigalpa (teh-zoo-ah-gah'-pah), capital of Honduras, where Colonel Lindbergh recently dropped from the air on a visit.

Belise (boh-lee'), seaport and town of British Honduras, standing at mouth of 200-mile-long river of same name which rises in Guatemala and flows into Gulf of Honduras.

Dr. Angel Gallardo (gah'-yah'-doh), Argentine Foreign Minister, now in Berlin, who expects Argentina to re-enter the League of Nations this year.

Allahabad (al-lah-hah-bahd') ("City of God"), so called because it lies at the confluence of the holy rivers of India occupying the fork between the Ganges and the Jumna called the Doab ("Land of the Two Rivers").

Sierra Leone (si-er-rah le-oh-ne), a British colony and protectorate on the west coast of Africa, where alluvial deposits of platinum have recently been discovered extending over some 40 square miles.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Importance of Allusion in Poetry

I WAS thinking the other day, after reading Coleridge's "moving moon" in that lovely book, "The Road to Xanadu," what a very wonderful thing the poetic memory is. For as J. Livingston Lowes well says, "What was it that Coleridge really saw as he looked out of the window" at Keewick? his own moon slipping at that moment behind the Cumberland hills, or Milton's "wandering moon" or even hovering behind these two "the wealth of Virgil's—and Shakespeare's." Over and over again in reading poetry one meets with things beautifully expressed that are vaguely reminiscent of other things also beautifully expressed, until one sometimes wonders if there is any copyright in thoughts. Happily there is not, and if Shakespeare could take a passage from Montaigne and add of his own, embellish it and turn it into verse, we are all grateful that it was so and read the finished product joyfully. So, as regards allusions, provided the author use them with art and also with point, the reader will be grateful to him for thus enriching his style and deepening his meanings. For it brings to most of us a thrill of pleasure to read in Milton's words of how

Ulysses on the larboard shunned Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steered:

or to be reminded again of

what resounds in fable or romance of Uther's son.

Much more does it please when the reference is to even better known scenes—the story of Jacob for instance,

who in the field of Luz Dreaming by night under the open sky, And waking cried, This is the gate of Heaven.

So that when one of our best critics tells us that "allusion is one of the natural resources of a poet" and that "poetry in the future will be more and not less allusive," though we may think that some hard reading is in store for future generations, we

are not disheartened by the prospect. But if this were to be the trend of future literature, it would be very little of a novelty. It is too late for us to discover any commonplace book belonging to Master William Shakespeare, but he probably kept one, and one containing many quaint entries. Certainly his plays would seem to have been full of allusions recognizable to those who heard them; allusions to the burdens of old ballads—Childe Roland, or Dolphin my Boy, or

Come over the bourns Bessie Come over the bourns to me;

to the Miracle Plays of an earlier age, to translations of the classics by contemporaries—the beautiful lines in Hamlet:

like the herald Mercury New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill being, for example, reminiscent of a passage in Phæder's *Æneid*, which having then recently appeared was probably a favorite book with the poet.

The Bible, that common storehouse of allusion, without an intimate knowledge of whose pages it would be impossible to imagine anyone attempting to follow the profession of letters, has ever provided types, similes, and axioms for the best writers. "Consideration," says Shakespeare of his youthful Henry V.

Like an angel came And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.

The advantages of such allusions are very apparent. They supply instantaneously a rich supply of thought packed into the very smallest space and awake echoes and echoes of echoes in the reader's thought: so that a sort of complexity and depth, not easily achieved otherwise, is introduced into the prose or poetry they adorn. To play the part of "the unfortunate widow," to sit "à la Laisus at a feast of happiness," to make use, in one's writing, of words that have come "without their wedding garments" are all vividly understandable things, and usually writing full of such allusions has to live up to them and so becomes great writing.

But there is another allusiveness—the probably unconscious echoing of thoughts once received from without but so completely assimilated that they come back to us as our own thoughts. It has been pointed out that it will become ever more difficult for a poet to write without having his utterance influenced in this way and his words unconsciously determined for him by a subtle type of remembrance. Thus, in Hyperion, Keats echoed Milton; so Dante's words sang in Chaucer's thought; whilst Shelley, in those wonderful phrases in which he seeks to make articulate his vision of human life, almost translates the words of Plato and Dante; feeling his way, nevertheless, to a greater vision of light, love and beauty than they possessed—

That light whose smile kindles the world That beauty in which all things work and move, and that sustaining love, Which through the web of being blinds us, bright or dim as each are mirrors of the fire for which all thirst.

Thus by constant accretion, poetry enriches itself. And such borrowings being vindicated, if they are entirely successful, but not otherwise; for, as Du Bellay once said, it has never been conceded to poets to be mediocre.

There seem to be two opinions in our own day, however, about borrowing in poetry. One type of poet avoids all allusion and tries to use no word, or epithet, or turn of thought which has already been so well handled by an earlier poet and so entirely annexed by him as to be inextricably connected with his thought. For this school, "the rather primrose" is ruled out, as are ruined choirs, must be avoided, poppies must not be drowsy; the horn must not be heard resounding in the woodland, and so on. All of which, of course, tends to make it very difficult to write in poetry, since everything being already said, or as Du Bellay once said, it has never been conceded to poets to be mediocre.

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The Chimes of The Mother Church

Thrice daily, as a sweet-voiced messenger, Your simple tones repeat their rhythmic song Alike for all to hear.

We grant it that your scope is limited In that but few can hear the actual tune Which echoes from your bells.

But though your chimes thus peal their melody, Their message knows no finite boundaries Nor interferences.

For as your clarion harmonies resound, A world-enriching potency of love Is borne to all mankind.

No flaming hero with emblazoned words Could ever bring to his compatriots A nobler utterance

Than do your tones, rung forth rejoicingly, As harbingers of that sweet age of peace The Nazarene foretold.

ARTHUR S. HOLLIS.

The Silver Birch

My lady Silver Birch,— Beautiful, when in April You shake out tremulous frills of tenderest green; Lovely in summer o'er the scented garden, When west winds make your rippling leaves a harp To sing of sighing seas; Or golden-garbed in autumn, Robed in the splendor that befits kings' daughters, The light reflecting; But now in winter with a dove's-wing sky, Gray-blue and pallid, Most beautiful you seem. Your individuality expressed, Each line of lacy loveliness etched on the cool background, Daintiness, grace, like strength, Delicacy, tenderness, tranquillity— My Lady Silver Birch! Till the flaming sun folds orange scarves among your branches, And, in the delicate pale green of the windy sunset, The first star sets his jewel in your hair.

ROSE E. SHARLAND.

"On upward wing"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BLUEJAY once lit on a twig which proved to be decayed and weak. The bird broke with the weight of the bird and fell to the ground. Spreading his wings, the jay rose into the air to find a more substantial perch. This little incident in bird-life presented to the observer a simple lesson. How often men put their trust in outward creeds and lifeless material props, which give way sometimes at a mere touch! Then, unless the one who has trusted in the false support can fly, he will doubtless fall to the earth. But the breaking of the dead twig cannot affect the life or happiness of one who can fly, as he immediately rises into higher realms.

It is necessary for men to be ever ready to spread their wings of pure thought, that they may be lifted above the materiality on which they may be depending, and which is likely to give way quite unexpectedly. Thoughts winged with unselfed love will always lift one above selfishness, apathy, and self-pity. Thoughts of gratitude carry one to heights of courage, strength, and happiness. The prophet Isaiah said, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint."

Mary Baker Eddy, in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has, through her interpretation of the Bible, given thousands of people the inspiration which enables them to "mount up with wings as eagles." She likens the birds which fly above the earth (Science and Health, p. 512) to "aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love."

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 248) is a letter by Mrs. Eddy which is addressed to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, but which is full of meaning for all Christian Scientists. She says therein: "You are the needed and the inevitable sponsors for the twentieth century, reaching deep down into the universal and rising above theories into the transcendental, the infinite—yes, to the reality of God, man, nature, the universe. No fatal circumstance of idolatry can fold or falter your wings. No fetishism with a symbol can fetter your flight. You soar only as uplifted by God's power, or you fall for lack of the divine impetus."

After waiting for the realization that man may be said, figuratively, to have wings with which to rise above materiality, and after seeing the necessity of using them, we must allow our flight to be governed by spiritual understanding in order that we may be carried along the way of Truth. Wings are not of much value, even to a bird, unless they serve to carry him to a desirable destination. The story of the Greek lad Icarus is interesting in this connection. Icarus and his father Daedalus were imprisoned on an island with no way of escape. Daedalus conceived the idea of flying from the island, and constructed for himself and his son wings of feathers. After the wings were completed and there had been sufficient practice in the manipulation of them, the two started off across the sea. Daedalus first charged his son to stay near him at a moderate height; for if he flew too low the damp would clog his wings, and if too high the heat would melt them. They had not flown far when Icarus, forgetting his father's warning, headed toward the sun. The increasing heat melted the wax which fastened the feathers together, and the disobedient youth fell into the water.

This story has often been told as an admonition against human presumption. In Christian Science it is learned that it is the tendency of mortal mind to go from one extreme to another, and that Truth comes into the intermediate space with its message of Love and healing. In the twenty-fifth psalm we find that out of the requirements for those who would be directed by God is humility: "The meek will be guide in judgment; and the meek will be his way. All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth unto such as keep his covenant and his testimonies." In another psalm we read, "I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye."

Mary Baker Eddy wrote in her early years a poem entitled "Upward," which is inspiring and encouraging to all who are beginning to try their wings. In part it reads (Poems, pp. 18, 19):—

"I've watched in the azure the eagle's proud wing, His soaring majestic, and feathered some fling, Careening in liberty higher and higher— Like genius unfolding a quenchless desire. "God's eye is upon him. He pencilled his path, Whose omniscient notice the frail fledgling hath. Though lightning be lurid and earthquakes may shock, He rides on the whirlwind or rests on the rock."

"My course, like the eagle's, oh, still be it high, Celestial breezes that wait o'er its sky! God's eye is upon me—I am not alone When onward and upward and heavenward borne."

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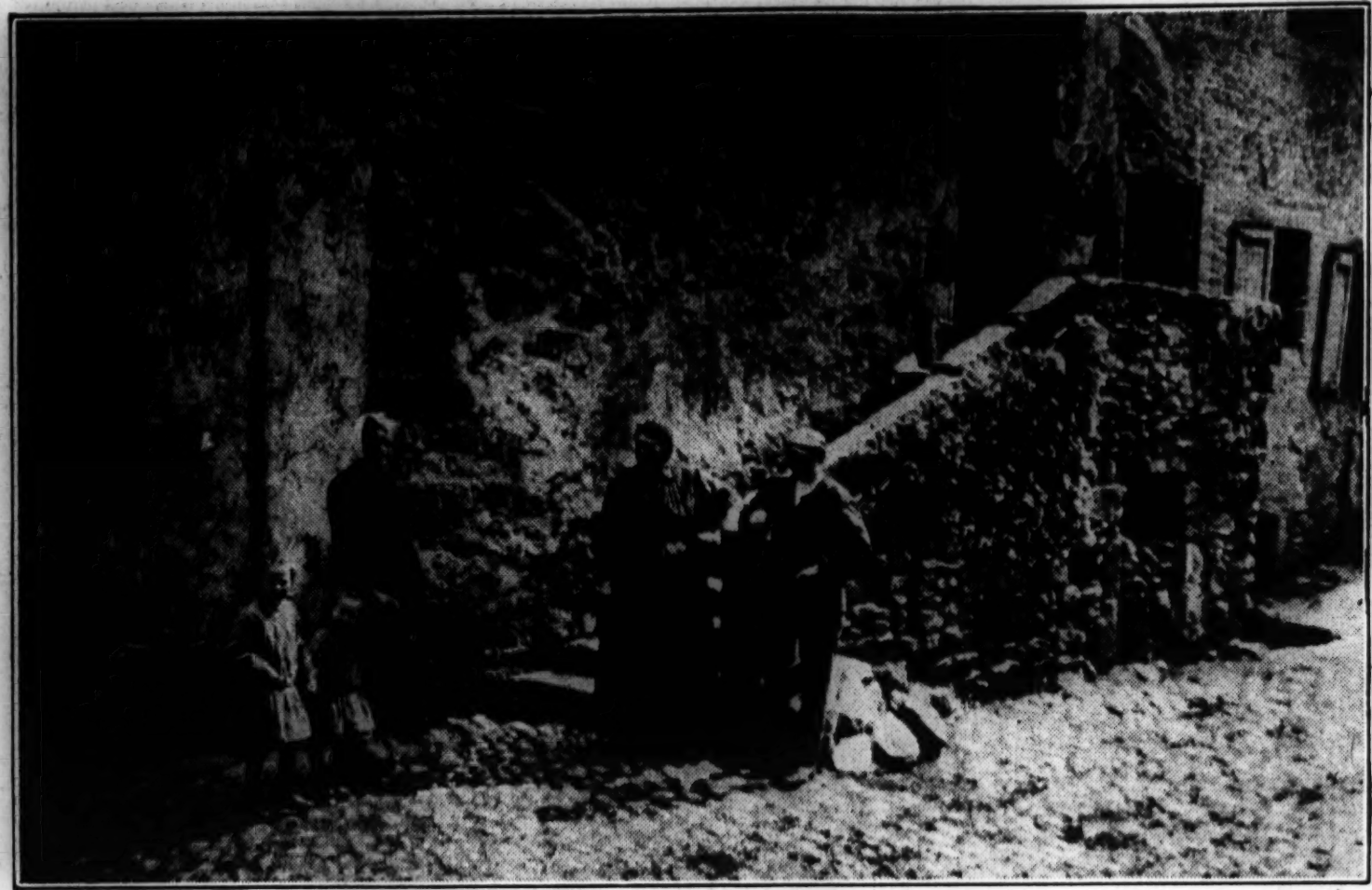
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Flojac, a Medieval Village.

Photograph by Anna M. Leffand

Father Thames

IN order to realize how pregnant with interest this theme is, it is necessary to call to mind the historic annals of the country with which the Thames has been directly connected. From the day Caesar crossed it with his legions it may be said to have run through our island story as it actually runs through so much of that island itself. As one places a finger on the map along which the river serpentine, hardly a town on its banks will be found in which history has not happened, or which has not been made notable by some famous man or event. Even above Oxford, where it meanders among green meadows, and the quiet of nature is so little disturbed save by the flap of a heron's rising wing or the shrill cry of a pewee, and whither so few, who travel thousands of miles in other directions in search of beauties often not comparable to those to be found among these remote haunts, ever come, you may discover much that is linked to the doings of the great past, and of which the memory remains, here in an ancient building, there in a spot whose name recalls some outstanding historical event.

With Bray and Little Boveney, we come to the Eton of innumerable memories and the Windsor of world-fame. And at no other part of the Thames can one point to two structures facing each other from opposite banks, which in different ways are more beautiful or significant. For here we have the most famous royal residence in the world and the best known college. There is no finer sight anywhere than Windsor Castle. From whatever point you gaze at that immortal pile, it strikes you with wonder. It is at once so dignified, picturesque, and aloof, as it were, and yet so strangely familiar. It seems to pronounce the last word on regal splendor. It is an epic of royalty in terms of stone covering a thousand years. Eton's warm splash of color between the trees has something of a more intimate appeal. There it stands, a nursery of greatness; the alma mater of many who have attained fame; the fons et origo of that characteristic which it has been able to impress on so many and such different minds; that not mere learning, but an indescribable influence seems to emanate from it, to be carried by its sons into the senate and the field, and through all the multitudinous directions in which material activity has been allied with an incalculable beneficent influence.

If the Thames can rightly be called the river of history, it can as properly be termed the river of peace and beauty. No stream is quite comparable with it in its constant revelation of fresh, unforgettable charm. Exquisite spots, of course, may be found on other English rivers, and some, like Symonds Yat on the Wye, are of world-renowned beauty; but the very consummation of such loveliness tends to make other parts of their streams disappointing. With the Thames is a uniform level of charm and grace. — E. BREENFORD ORANCLON, in *The Quarterly Review*.

BYOND the penetrating reach of the railroad and of the main highways of travel, Flojac lies in the hills of southern France, an almost perfect medieval village. It dates from the twelfth century. The ancient walls which once inclosed the village are crumbling, but the inhabitants still live far removed from the bustling twentieth century. They are simple, honest, and kindly, and on the terraced hills arrange their fields of feed and grain in curious little patches which make the landscape look like nothing so much as an old-time crazy quilt.

When a traveler stumbles into their midst, the entire village comes out and poses for his greedy kodak. The accompanying photograph is one of a number taken in Flojac, and shows the corner of one of the houses together with its occupants. The women, kerchiefs on their heads and wooden sabots on their feet, smile at the stranger and wait as delighted as the children while she makes ready. This accomplished, the kodaker drags forth her halting French and begins to get acquainted. How long have they lived here, she queries. The father of the family was born here, his father was born here, and his grandfather—how far back no one knows.

When she indicates a desire to enter their home, their hospitality knows no bounds. She is led up the steps to the hall. From this dark hall she is led up a still darker stairway to the second story, for the first shelters the horses, cows and chickens. At the top of the stairs, she finds herself in a very large room, and after her eyes grow accustomed to the dim light, she can see great treasures in the gloomy corners. A massive but friendly fireplace greets her, and with dignity displays its ancient androns, while on the mantel venerable pieces of brass glow warmly. Other utensils of brass which would have been a treasure to a collector sit around on the floor. From the heavy beams overhead dried meats and vegetables are hanging. And over by the window is the priceless treasure of the house—a single more than six feet high, gloriously ornamented with strange carved designs of flowers and vines in faded colors. It is at least two centuries old, very ornate; surely there is not such another in all of France.

This large room is used for everything except sleeping. The only modern feature about it—and actually that is not modern at all—is a small sink in the corner by the window. Into this dish water and other refuse is poured. An iron pipe conveys it out of the wall. The end of the pipe may be seen in the upper left corner of the photograph. The passer-by on the street does well to watch for these pipes and avoid them.

A peep into the bedroom reveals three canopied beds, supplied with linen sheets and eiderdown coverlets. On the wall is a single cheap chromo of the son who went to war, and here the stranger is reminded that Flojac is not altogether unvisited by the twentieth century. The guest is not urged to partake of refreshment which has been placed on the rude table. Swallowing the last of a second pastry, and smiling down the good wife's warring protest, she is permitted to climb the stairs. On the wall is a single cheap chromo of the son who went to war, and here the stranger is reminded that Flojac is not altogether unvisited by the twentieth century. The guest is not urged to partake of refreshment which has been placed on the rude table. Swallowing the last of a second pastry, and smiling down the good wife's warring protest, she is permitted to climb the stairs. 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LIQUIDATION BRINGS ABOUT LOWER PRICES

Reactionary Tendency in Stock Market—Motors Under Pressure

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A promising rally in the stock market today following the announcement of an unexpectedly large increase of half a million tons in the output of the U. S. Steel Corporation, was nipped by a flood of selling orders shortly after midday.

U. S. Steel, which had led the recovery with an advance of nearly 2 points to 160 1/2, suddenly plunged to 144 1/2, as large amounts of the stock were offered.

The sudden slump in steel common damaged operators for the advance working with other prominent stocks, and a hasty unloading was soon in progress in many quarters of the day. General Motors topped from a day's high of 134 to 100, and Radio Corporation which had reached 104 1/2, retreated to 95.

The growing discussion of the brokerage loans situation had made it difficult for pools to attract a following, and the general market was inclined to waver during the morning despite some intermittent rallies.

A few specialties such as Borden, Christie Brown, Jones Brothers, Tea made the most progress, with the movement in the latter featured by a rise in Texas & Pacific in anticipation of the early inauguration of dividends.

When prices began to sag, however, losses of 2 points or so were quite numerous among the industrials. Steel production declined, Midland Steel products preferred falling 10 and Roswell Insurance 7. International Harvester 6 1/2 and Laclede Gas, Case Threshing Machine and Brooklyn Edison 5 to 4 1/2. Montgomery Ward, Nash Motors, 4 1/2. International Match, preferred, 4 1/2. Baking B and A. M. Byers also were conspicuously heavy.

Call money advanced to 4 1/2, with the possibility of a further stiffening later in the day, was cited as an influence in the broad selling movement after noon. Trading was slow, with volume running close to 2,000,000 shares in the first three hours.

The closing was weak. Investment railroads began to drop in the late dealings as holders began to throw them over to protect speculative commitments in other lines. Chesapeake and Potomac Electric Power Co. and Chesapeake and Ohio yielded more than 4 points, and Delaware & Hudson, Pittsburgh, West Virginia, and Lehigh Valley fell 2 to 3. Green Canada Copper, which last week set a new high record of 164 1/2, sold as low as 124. Total sales approximated \$300,000,000.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables around \$4.87 1/2. Trading in the bond market today again assumed a generally desultory appearance with prices showing only fractional changes.

The undertone was firm, with easy money conditions as the chief factor. New offerings, after a brief spurt on Monday, once more eased off to a trickle.

Such railway lines as have been advancing gradually since the beginning of the year, showed a tendency to ease off. Erie 5 1/2, Denver & Rio Grande Western 5 1/2, and Chesapeake and Potomac Electric Power Co. 4 1/2. "Prisco" issues developed some activity at firm prices following reports of a large refinancing program.

UNFILED ORDERS OF U. S. STEEL ARE SURPRISINGLY LARGE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Unfiled orders of the United States Steel Corporation on Dec. 31, made public today, showed an unexpectedly large increase of \$14,000,000 over the total for the month, reaching \$73,774,000. The tonnage was the largest for any month since March, 1926, and the first time since December, 1925, that an increase of 500,000 tons has been shown.

The industry had anticipated a large gain in unfiled tonnage estimates running from 300,000 to 400,000 tons, but that it exceeded 600,000 tons was not expected by anyone.

Adjustment of contracts toward the close of the year and a rush of incoming orders for rails, automobile and other products, were cited as factors in the increase, contributed to the increase.

The figures compared with \$45,444,000 for Nov. 30, \$41,000,000 for Oct. 31, \$41,813,113 on Sept. 30, and \$36,969,000 on Dec. 31, 1926.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES ARE LOWER

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Preparation for a Government crop report due this afternoon occupied much of grain traders' time today, and prices early tended to sag. Considerable notice was taken of the fact that the clearance of Argentina wheat this month.

Opening at a shade lower to 4c advance, Chicago wheat underwrote a moderate general set back. Corn and oats were also easier, corn starting unchanged to 1/2c off and later showing downward all around. Provisions held firm.

Opening prices today were: Wheat: March 1928 97 1/2; May 1928 97 1/2; July 1928 97 1/2; Sept 1928 97 1/2; Oct 1928 97 1/2; Nov 1928 97 1/2; Dec 1928 97 1/2; Jan 1929 97 1/2; Feb 1929 97 1/2; Mar 1929 97 1/2; Apr 1929 97 1/2; May 1929 97 1/2; Jun 1929 97 1/2; Jul 1929 97 1/2; Aug 1929 97 1/2; Sep 1929 97 1/2; Oct 1929 97 1/2; Nov 1929 97 1/2; Dec 1929 97 1/2; Jan 1930 97 1/2; Feb 1930 97 1/2; Mar 1930 97 1/2; Apr 1930 97 1/2; May 1930 97 1/2; Jun 1930 97 1/2; Jul 1930 97 1/2; Aug 1930 97 1/2; Sep 1930 97 1/2; Oct 1930 97 1/2; Nov 1930 97 1/2; Dec 1930 97 1/2; Jan 1931 97 1/2; Feb 1931 97 1/2; Mar 1931 97 1/2; Apr 1931 97 1/2; May 1931 97 1/2; Jun 1931 97 1/2; Jul 1931 97 1/2; Aug 1931 97 1/2; Sep 1931 97 1/2; Oct 1931 97 1/2; Nov 1931 97 1/2; Dec 1931 97 1/2; Jan 1932 97 1/2; Feb 1932 97 1/2; Mar 1932 97 1/2; Apr 1932 97 1/2; May 1932 97 1/2; Jun 1932 97 1/2; Jul 1932 97 1/2; Aug 1932 97 1/2; Sep 1932 97 1/2; Oct 1932 97 1/2; Nov 1932 97 1/2; Dec 1932 97 1/2; Jan 1933 97 1/2; Feb 1933 97 1/2; 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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YALE CLUB ON WAY TO VICTORY

Wins Nine Straight Matches for Lead in Class C Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN CLASS C SQUASH TENNIS TEAM STANDING

Team	Wins	Losses	Points
Yale Club	9	0	1000
Columbia U. C.	7	2	1078
Shelton Club	6	3	1078
City Athletic Club	6	3	1078
Heights Casino	6	3	1078
Harvard Club	6	3	1078
Princeton Club	6	3	1078
Crescent A. C.	6	3	1078
Park Avenue S. C.	6	3	1078
Fraternity S. T. C.	6	3	1078
New York A. C.	6	3	1078
Short Hills Club	6	3	1078

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The Yale Club once more is on the way to a victory in the Metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship. Only the playoff, instituted for the first time this year, will prevent another victory for the club, which captured the title last year. Yale, scored its ninth successive victory Monday, by defeating the Columbia University club, its closest opponent, in the playoff, which was held at the New York Athletic Club, and has now only two more matches to play, with a clear lead of two victories.

As a result of its defeat, Columbia University Club dropped back into a tie for second place with the newcomers in the league, the Shelton Club, when the latter defeated Crescent Athletic Club on the New Moon courts 6 to 1.

The other victors were the three participants in the triple tie for fourth place, City Athletic Club, Heights Casino and Harvard Club, and Princeton Club, now in seventh position. City Athletic Club, which is regarded as a probability to oust one of the second pair for the third place in the playoff, as all its matches are scheduled for its home courts, defeated Park Avenue Squash Club, 6 to 1; Heights Casino, 6 to 1; and Shelton Club, 6 to 1. The latter two victories were secured by the team, 5 to 2, and Harvard Club disposed of New York Athletic Club, 6 to 2, on the courts of the latter.

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Chicago Leads in Fielding for Second Straight Season

Kamm Takes Honors at Third Base for Fourth Consecutive Year—Judge Regains Crown as Leading First Baseman

IN 1927 WILLIAM E. KAMM STARTED

his major-league career with the Chicago American League Baseball Club and in 1928 finished second in fielding at third base in the American League. Since then he has been the leading third baseman of the circuit, capturing honors at that position for the fourth straight season in 1927, according to official averages released for today. He is the only leading fielder of 1928 to repeat in 1927, but he took the White Sox, took team fielding honors for the second straight season, topping the Philadelphia Athletics by one percentage point.

AMONG THE LIST OF FIRST BASEMEN

Joseph I. Judge of Washington again stands at the front for the fourth time in the last six seasons. In 1929 Judge began to make himself felt strongly as a corner for championship honors in fielding by the past few years and in 1921 came one place closer to the lead. In 1922 he captured his first leadership, repeated in 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928 and was just beaten out by Earl Sheely of Chicago in 1928. Henry L. Gehrig, home-run hitting first baseman of the Yankees, finished second in fielding honors at the position. George H. Slater, who has been traded to Washington by St. Louis, made the mark for 1927 in the American League.

LEADING CATCHERS IN 1928

Charles Gehringer, Detroit, 1928; 1929; 1930; 1931; 1932; 1933; 1934; 1935; 1936; 1937; 1938; 1939; 1940; 1941; 1942; 1943; 1944; 1945; 1946; 1947; 1948; 1949; 1950; 1951; 1952; 1953; 1954; 1955; 1956; 1957; 1958; 1959; 1960; 1961; 1962; 1963; 1964; 1965; 1966; 1967; 1968; 1969; 1970; 1971; 1972; 1973; 1974; 1975; 1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984; 1985; 1986; 1987; 1988; 1989; 1990; 1991; 1992; 1993; 1994; 1995; 1996; 1997; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025; 2026; 2027; 2028; 2029; 2030; 2031; 2032; 2033; 2034; 2035; 2036; 2037; 2038; 2039; 2040; 2041; 2042; 2043; 2044; 2045; 2046; 2047; 2048; 2049; 2050; 2051; 2052; 2053; 2054; 2055; 2056; 2057; 2058; 2059; 2060; 2061; 2062; 2063; 2064; 2065; 2066; 2067; 2068; 2069; 2070; 2071; 2072; 2073; 2074; 2075; 2076; 2077; 2078; 2079; 2080; 2081; 2082; 2083; 2084; 2085; 2086; 2087; 2088; 2089; 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Prompt renewal insures your receiv- ing every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

The Times
 In London (England) on Jan. 1, 1785, John Walter started a newspaper entitled "The Daily Universal Register" at 2 1/2d. a copy. The subtitle of "The Times" later supplanted this name and is the present title of the journal issued from Printing House Square since 1788.

Arkansas Gazette: Moving picture film is only about one-thirtieth of one inch thick. A moving picture plot may be even thinner.

Europe's Longest Line
 What is said to be the longest long-distance telephone line in Europe links Leningrad, Moscow and Tiflis, and is about 3500 kilometers in length.

Detroit Free Press: One thing that doesn't improve with age is a detour.

Installment Debt
 The installment debt at any given moment in the United States is about \$2,750,000,000 exclusive of transactions in houses, life insurance, and stocks and bonds.

Individual Wealth
 The average private wealth per head of population in Australia in 1926 was approximately \$2000.

London Opinion: An American left the bulk of his fortune to his lawyer. If everybody did this, a lot of time would be saved.

THE MONITOR READER

- How may a man estimate what he really is?—Sayings.
- What is an axolotl?—World's Opinion.
- What is the trade outlook for France this year?—World's Outlook.
- What type of frog lives in a tree?—Children's Page.
- How can the charm of Spain best be appreciated?—News Section.
- What was Browning's interesting comment on critics?—Home Forum Page.

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

What They Say

OWEN D. YOUNG: "We can afford to set the example of being big, generous, and polite. Rights will not be sacrificed by that attitude. They will be preserved. In a great nation, bitterness and selfishness, alone, are the enemies of right."

WILLIAM O. MURRAY: "Music should be the vehicle for introspective thought and meditation, and should appeal most strongly to the spiritual and intellectual in mankind. To this splendid ideal jazz is a stranger."

JAMES J. DAVIS: "If population alone made a country prosperous, China, economically and financially, would lead the world."

DEAN INGE: "Christianity is not primarily a doctrine to be believed nor a law to be obeyed—it is a life to be lived."

EDWIN MARKHAM: "Go to the poorhouse rather than write low-down, slushy stories."

In Lighter Vein

The Appeal
 "The second speaker on the program arose and with evident dismay said, 'The speaker who has just preceded me has taken the words out of my mouth.'"

Passing Show
 Mother: "giving afternoon tea instructions." "Now, remember, Willie—when these cakes are handed round, you must take a plain bun from the bottom plate."
 Willie: "Just my luck. The bargain basement again!"

Simplified
 Loudspeakers for announcing the destinations of trains have been installed on the platform of a London station. The announcements, the humorist understands, will be made in English, and not in the usual puzzling Portuguese.

Proper Temperature
 The visitor who had come into the overworked business man's office gasped, "My goodness, this place is not enough to bake in!"
 "So it ought to be," granted the other; "it's where I make my daily bread."

No Doubt
 A scientist says there is a very definite connection between the vegetable and the animal kingdoms. He may be referring to stew.—Passing Show.

False Notes
 "But I never sent for you to tune my piano."
 "No, ma'am, but your neighbors did."

A Thought for Today
THE beauty seen is partly in him who sees it.
 —Bovee

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Democracy's Forward March

IN MARCH Poland will choose a new Diet. Last October Norway chose a new Storting. Within a comparatively short time most of the Balkan states have held elections, and it was not so very long ago since elections were held in Austria, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. In Great Britain, France and Germany elections will be held in the comparatively near future.

This phenomenon of all the men in Europe going to the polls is a comparatively new thing. In France the regular recurrence of general elections was not assured until a little over a half century ago. In Germany, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and other places complete and equal manhood suffrage was one of the main objects for which the popular parties were fighting during the first decade of the present century, and in some cases clear up until the end of the World War. Voting is a new experience for millions of European peasants.

But at last it is acknowledged in most European countries that all the men have a right to the ballot. This, of course, does not mean that all the men of Europe really can vote as they want to. In Spain the Parliament is appointed. In Russia there is no Parliament. In Italy voting has been reduced to the possibility of approving deputies selected by a little group of powerful men. In Rumania the party in power strictly controls elections. In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia there is much local coercion. In Turkey there is but one party. In Hungary the ballot is not secret except in a few urban constituencies.

And even when voting is entirely free, there is much maneuvering by influential committees so that the mass of the people cannot always vote as they would like to. Moreover election laws are frequently framed in such a way as practically to disfranchise whole sections of the population of certain countries.

Furthermore it would be preposterous to suppose that every shepherd, peasant, gardener, teacher, storekeeper or artisan knows how to vote on complicated questions of economics, foreign affairs, and administration. There is nothing supernatural in the ballot, nor has the power to vote brought any sudden, fundamental transformation in any country. There was no phenomenal difference in Rumania before and after the introduction of universal suffrage; between the Belgium of today, when every man votes, and the Belgium of yesterday with a limited, graduated suffrage.

Nevertheless there is a difference. It is not a magical transformation, but it is an improvement. The franchise represents a decided gain. It is a road to better things. And it is a road that will not be closed. It may be partially choked, as in some Balkan states, for a time, and temporarily blocked, as in Italy and Russia and Spain, but the elections, so frequently held in Europe, are some of the unmistakable signs that the people will continue to try to govern themselves. Democracy is advancing. In spite of disappointment and apprehension in certain circles, there probably were never so many people who supported democratic methods in government as at present.

Winging Mail O'er Land and Sea

FRANCE is determined to speed up its communications with South America. Within the next few weeks, provided there is no hitch in the plans, a regular 10-day mail service will be established with the Argentine. The service will not be carried on exclusively by airplane, the midocean stage being covered by boat until France is convinced of the reliability of the heavier-than-air machine for this part of the journey. Later, when an all-air service is put into operation, a further saving of two days will be effected.

The French project is not so ambitious as that of its neighbor across the Pyrenees. Spain has under construction, in Germany, a dirigible capable of crossing from Europe to Latin America in three and one-half to four days, and affording all the luxuries of a modern hotel. This airship will have a dining room that can be converted into a ballroom, and a special radio service for bringing music from the air. The figures vary as to cabin capacity, but the airship is said to have accommodation for forty passengers.

Nor is Italy to be outdone. There has been much discussion of an Italian transatlantic service to Buenos Aires.

Altogether a notable degree of aerial activity is in evidence in the countries on the shores of the Mediterranean. What accounts for it? Spain is closely related to South America in language and customs. Italy needs an outlet for its surplus population. Commercial advantages interest France. But above all, perhaps, there is the desire to be first in the field, and that desire, it would seem, is soon to be fulfilled by France in the winging of packages of mail across land and sea.

Athletic Prospects for 1928

RESULTS were produced at the meetings of the college and amateur athletic associations which were held recently in New York City which are sure to prove beneficial to amateur sports in the United States during the current year. While college football undoubtedly attracted much of the attention and, to many, seemed to be the most important question discussed, to those interested in amateur athletics, in general, the settlement of the differences between, on the one hand, the National Amateur Athletic Federation and the National Collegiate Athletic Association and, on the other, the American Olympic Association, was undoubtedly the most important accomplishment of the meetings.

That any differences should ever have arisen between these three great sporting bodies was to be regretted, as such a happening could not help having a detrimental effect on athletics of all forms, to say nothing of endangering the representation, by its best amateur athletes, of the United States in the coming Olympic

Ending War by Arbitration

III.

THERE are many earnest lovers of peace who believe that war can be ended by disarmament or pacifism alone. Experience has shown that this method has never yet put an end to war, and reason supplies the explanation. As William Penn, one of the great peace lovers of history, clearly saw, it is government, not disarmament, which is the condition of peace, and then only if its acts are based on justice. The main cause of war, as has been pointed out in these articles, is that there is no government, no constitution, no law in the real sense of that word, in the international sphere. Internationally speaking, the nations are still living in a condition of anarchy. Until they arrive at the point when men and nations can be united under a single constitution, armaments of some kind will be necessary for self-defense and to promote peace and to subserve justice.

The reason is not difficult to understand. So long as nations remain entirely sovereign and independent and there is no just and efficient government to deal with their common affairs, the possession of adequate armaments is essential to ward off unjust attack or to resolve righteously a question in which the forces of evil or reaction may be united in trying to destroy liberty and justice. Though there have been many unrighteous wars, some of the great movements of progress in human history have taken place amidst the din of war. Religious freedom was established as the outcome of the religious wars. Parliamentary government in Great Britain was vindicated in the struggle of Cromwell against Charles I. Both the independence and the unity of the United States were assured at the price of war. Democracy and national freedom prevailed against absolutism in the World War. Doubtless in all these cases had humanity been wiser, more just and loving, the same result could have been achieved without the cost of war. But it was better that the advance should have come at the price of war than that tyranny or anarchy should have triumphed.

There is another reason why armaments cannot be wholly dispensed with as yet. Inside every civilized state the courts and the police can be appealed to at any time to protect people against wrong. Though there is now an international court, there is no international police, there is no international legislature, and no international government to intervene to protect

the weak or to right the wrong. Unless wrongdoers, whether individuals or states, know that communities have the means of defending themselves or of taking action which will induce respect for their rights, lawlessness, injustice and oppression are likely to increase, and they are the most certain prelude to war. Pending a world federation, therefore, armaments of some kind are the best, indeed the only, assurance that right as between the nations will be respected.

Armaments, too, are a resultant, not a cause. If nations are imperialistic, or afraid, or suspicious of their neighbors, their armaments will be large, and a fatal competition in armaments may set in. If they are honest, or secure, or confident about their neighbors' intentions, their armaments will be small and inexpensive. It is not armaments so much as the attitude of thought behind them that matters. Nor would complete disarmament prevent war, for modern economic and chemical progress has made it possible for an industrial nation to organize and equip itself for war in a very short space of time.

The real question is not whether nations will disarm but whether they are ready to submit their disputes with their neighbors to some form of impartial arbitral investigation before they invoke their armed strength, to act justly by other nations in the light of the results and to scrutinize fearlessly and honestly the purpose for which alone they will allow their armaments to be used. Small armaments, if used for selfish or aggressive or willful purposes, may be a menace to world peace. Large armaments, if unselfishly and intelligently used in support of arbitration and justice, may be the preventive of war and a real bulwark of peace. Just as a world government in the ultimate federation of man could not dispense with a police force with which to coerce wrongdoers, so in the period before that consummation the most civilized peoples cannot dispense with armaments as the ultimate sanction behind their own security and international right, as experience during the period from 1914 to 1918 abundantly proved. The most certain way of bringing about a salutary reduction of armaments and of preventing competition in armaments would be for all nations to agree that in no circumstances should war be invoked until arbitration had been tried to the limit as the alternative method of settling every international dispute.

Games. Much credit is undoubtedly due to Maj.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the new president of the Olympic Association, for bringing about the resumption of relationship between the athletic bodies, which must work together if the United States is to uphold its athletic standard in the coming games.

That football is now a quite satisfactory game will, it would seem, be generally admitted, and it is pleasing to note that no important changes are to be made in the rules of 1927. This will give players, coaches and spectators a good chance to become perfectly familiar with the present game. W. W. Roper, Princeton head coach and president of the coaches' association, spoke wisely when he deplored the fact that the individual player was today receiving much of the publicity which should be accorded to the team. It seemed to be the consensus among those most interested in college and amateur athletics that the year 1928 would prove to be one of the very best athletic years yet recorded from the viewpoint both of the competitor and of the spectator.

Where Tenants Are Remembered

AMONG the important measures enacted at the recent session of the British Parliament was the Landlord and Tenant Act, amending the law governing the relation of landlord and tenant so as to provide for compensations to tenants from landlords on the termination of leases. Under the new act tenants will be entitled to compensation both on account of improvements made by the tenant and also on account of "good will," that intangible asset which makes a particular location more desirable than formerly. The act does not directly define good will. It does so indirectly, however, by the process of eliminating values that manifestly were not due to any action by the tenant, but that were brought to pass by increasing population, better transit facilities, and other outside agencies. When the bill reached the House of Commons it was found to be defective in that it would be possible for a tenant to claim compensation for an increase in land values, and after a spirited debate, in which leading members of the House took part, an amendment was added providing that the tribunal passing upon claims for compensation "shall disregard any value which is attributable exclusively to the situation of the premises."

In the course of the discussion over the amendment it appeared that there was a general agreement that increases in land values did not belong to the tenant, while the opinion was also freely expressed to the effect that such increases did not belong to the landlord, since they were not the result of any expenditure or effort on his part. As is usually the case when questions involving property ownership are at issue, an attempt was made to show that the amendment was socialistic in its tendency, but a large majority of the members declined to be frightened by the socialistic bugaboo.

The significance of this legislation, not only for the landed interests of Great Britain, but to landowners in all other countries, is the recognition of a clear distinction between values resulting from improvements made by the landlord or tenant, and the values arising from increased population and other factors making

a particular site more desirable. With the marked tendency in almost all countries toward increased urban population, and a relative decline in population of the rural areas, there has been a steady growth in city land values. In many cities a large part of these increased values has been used, through taxation, for public purposes, and the position taken by the British Parliament will doubtless raise in other lands a question as to how far values for which the people are responsible should be regarded as a proper source of public revenue.

Stamps as Good Will Envoys

RECENTLY it was proposed that monuments be dedicated more to peace than to war. Now comes a man who questions the propriety of depicting battle scenes on postage stamps, mentioning especially the White Plains and Burgoyne commemorative issues. Well deserving of an answer is the question that breaks away from tradition into new fields when it asks, "Why not honor great men and events in art, literature, invention and industry?" Surely the upward path of civilization need not be, and is not, limited to military activities!

While the patriotic value of any worth-while and commendable effort in history need not be forgotten, there is merit in turning thought away from war into the more constructive channels of progress. It is not necessary to forget the battle or the noble sacrifices made. But it is important to direct attention toward an appreciation of the benefits resulting from the ideal fought for. After both victor and vanquished learn the lessons resulting from battle it would seem logical to devote time and attention to enjoying the fruits of the experience. Out of any experience something worth while must have come, or else the event would scarcely be worth recording at all.

More time and thought and preparation may profitably be spent upon peace even in times of peace. Because of greater intercommunication postage stamps today as never before are international emissaries, and as such should serve as messengers of good will.

Editorial Notes

What is Henry Ford noted for? Why cars, of course. And yet the exhibition he is now giving at Madison Square Garden, New York City, will include, among other by-products, a charcoal fuel made from sawdust and pressed into briquets. From this product alone it is reported that a business of \$14,000,000 a year has been developed. In the ordinary course of events that would be an achievement worthy of more than slight notice.

One thing to ask of the technical men gathering at Hartford, Conn., to consider means of suppressing unnecessary industrial noises, is that they be very quiet about it.

The question now is whether Boston can get its new "world's biggest building" finished before some other city starts a bigger one.

Now that aviation has turned so largely to metal construction, what will be done with the plane trees?

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN THE UNITED STATES

PEOPLE often complain that most Europeans visit New York, Chicago and Washington and then think that they have seen the United States. Having just completed an 8000-mile tour of the United States and after having visited at one time or another some forty of its states I am going to be bold enough to say that the great industrial quadrilateral, included between Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, is still immensely the most important and powerful part of the United States and is growing rather than lessening in influence.

Geographically this area is a relatively small section of the whole country. A great part of the population is distributed throughout the South, beyond the Mississippi, along the Pacific slope. For a long time the center of population has been moving westward, so that today it is said to be somewhere in Indiana, not far from the Ohio border. The picture of America which is given to the rest of the world by the "movies" is still largely concerned with cowboys and other relics of the pioneer days.

But in every other respect the great quadrilateral is becoming more and more dominant. The proportion of the population engaged in industry as opposed to agriculture and mining is steadily increasing. Practically all the greater industries of the United States are situated in this area, save where it is beginning to flow over a little into the South. They will continue to remain situated in this area, for nowhere else is there the same juxtaposition of coal and iron, the same facilities for railway transportation, the same easy access by water by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and by the Mississippi to the ocean and the markets of the world.

Within its borders are nearly all the great and growing cities in the United States. Within it are nearly all the greater financial institutions which direct the investment of the ever-increasing capital resources of the United States. Within it live most of the leaders of industry, commerce and finance. Within it are the controllers of most of the newspaper and magazine and news syndicates and of most of the amusement corporations of the United States. In all these respects its influence is dominant and unchallenged.

Curiously enough it is in politics that it is relatively weakest, though even there it exerts its power in a single direction it could be paramount. But under the Constitution of the United States geography is represented as well as population. Nevada with 80,000 people has the same representation in the Senate as New York with 10,000,000. And under the system of checks and balances embodied in the Constitution it is much easier to obstruct than to get things through.

It is at Washington that one can see, most clearly the two main problems which the industrial development of this great quadrilateral is gradually bringing up for settlement. The first problem is how, if at all, this prodigious machine which is more and more coming to manage the economic life of the whole country, is to be brought into relation with the Constitution and under some kind of public control.

Today the industrial world is in the main monopolistic in character. That is to say, the owners of industry, of the banks and financial houses, of the newspapers and news services, of the amusement corporations and so forth, who are hourly coming to exercise a greater influence over the lives of the people, are responsible to nobody but themselves, except in so far as the law may limit their freedom in certain directions. The policy which decides what should be published in the press, what should be shown on the stage or the screen, whether industry should be generous and co-operative or grasping and ruthlessly competitive, is wholly a matter for the owners themselves.

The American Constitution, which set out to give the people complete control over the political and legal conditions under which they lived, does not enable them to exercise any equivalent control over the economic conditions under which they live. In that respect the Constitution of the United States does not differ from other political constitutions in England or elsewhere. Economics has everywhere slipped out of popular control and no one has yet discovered how they can be successfully brought back under control.

Thus at Washington we can see functioning a Constitution which, as Mr. Gladstone said, is one of the wisest political instruments which has ever been devised by man, which has survived almost unchanged the buffets and storms of 150 years of progress and change, which through a leisurely procedure gives to the people ample control over their political activities, if they choose to exercise it, but which has little to do with the tremendous economic machine which has been wholly constructed since the Constitution was framed and which is rapidly coming to govern the conditions under which the people live, not only in the United States, but all over the world.

That is the first big problem which confronts the United States in its internal affairs, how to bring its older political institutions into proper relations with the newer economic institutions which have come into being since the Civil War, how to insure that the so-called money power, the newspaper power, the amusement power, the industrial power which employs the vast majority of the people, and so conditions their lives, shall function in the general interest and not in the selfish or ill-judged interest of those who own them.

The second problem is more subtle. It is how to adjust the ideals and temperament of the newer immigrants who are mostly of Latin or eastern European origin and are concentrated in the great industrial towns with the ideals and temperament of the older Americans, mostly of Anglo-Saxon descent who have made America what it is. Nobody can travel about the country without realizing how rapidly this question is coming to the front or how far-reaching are the issues which underlie it.

The issue was bound to arise eventually as the result of the unrestricted immigration before the Great War. It has been thrust to the front now partly as a result of the Ku-Klux-Klan movement, which is itself a reaction against the attempt of relatively alien elements to dominate in local areas, but whose activities in the last few years have tended to drive the non-Nordic elements together in national politics also, as is evident in the present presidential campaign.

The question, however, clearly affects far more than politics. It is to be found in the sphere of religion, of education, of art, and of morals. The strength of the older elements in the population used to lie in their strong religious and moral conviction. Yet most of the older orthodox churches are finding it increasingly difficult to keep their hold on the young because their theologies do not seem to provide a clear solution of the problems, such as evolution, raised by natural science.

It is the same in the other spheres. The authority of the old Puritan tradition, in so far as it has become merely conventional, is yielding before the aesthetic and relatively nonmoral standards of which American citizens of European origin living in the quadrilateral are the principal champions. It is obvious that the United States of the future is not going to be either Puritan of the old-fashioned type or European of the immigrant type. A civilization is emerging which will combine the best elements of both. But the difficult problem of adjustment between the two is clearly confronting the United States of today.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

SUCH a cold snap as we had recently is comparatively rare in Switzerland in December, and when the temperature fell to minus 10.7 centigrade in Geneva one early morning the records were ransacked to find a similar occurrence. For this was an exceedingly low reading, and during the last century was surpassed only in the December of 1829, '51, '70, '71 and '78. In the last of these December the mean temperature for the month was 6.9 degrees below the average. But Dec. 15, 1784, if the record is correct, still holds the palm for extreme cold in this month in Geneva, while in the night of Jan. 25, 1795, the temperature is said to have fallen to minus 21 centigrade. Since 1826, when official records were first kept, only on four occasions has the temperature fallen in the winter in Geneva below minus 20, and during the last thirty-five years the lowest temperature was minus 16.7 on Feb. 1, 1895.

It is only when intense cold is accompanied by the "bise," the cold winter from the glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, that the water is frozen in the port of Geneva. And as these two things do not, fortunately, often come together, the occasions on which the port has been covered with ice have been few and far between. It is never thus covered for more than a few days, the last occasion being in January, 1891, when for three days there was ice on the lake.

The committee for the relief of the sufferers from the recent inundations in Switzerland and Liechtenstein is appealing for voluntary workers to assist in clearing away the debris left by the flood. The appeal is made to men of good will of all nationalities, the only requisite being a strong pair of arms, while women are also needed to do the cooking in the camps which will be provided for the volunteers. Of course, engineers and mechanics will be useful, but anyone who is willing to help is invited. No payment is offered, but food and shelter will be given and free transport as far as possible. The work is to begin early in the spring. The committee appears to have anticipated the plan of the International Union for rendering assistance in times of distress.

The Swiss police have shown commendable activity lately in tracking down the traffickers in illicit drugs. And one cannot help thinking that this has something to do with the criticisms which were passed on a certain Swiss firm by the Advisory Committee on Opium at its last session, when the fact was disclosed that a large and illicit consignment of Swiss drugs had been traced to Japan. At all events postal packages which might conceal drugs were carefully overhauled, with the result that a number of smugglers were discovered who, by posting their drugs from different parts of Switzerland in ordinary envelopes, had up to then escaped detection. And now another trafficker has been run down in the person of the proprietor of a firm, who, according to police reports, has been exporting enormous quantities of drugs to Turkey and the East, far in excess of the quota allowed.

There has been considerable snow here, and nothing seems to abate the enthusiasm of the young people for winter sports in the streets to the light of the street lamps. At this moment there are probably thousands of young people all over France, Germany and England, where the snow is also lying, who are indulging in the same sport under the street lamps. In many of the mountain hotels of Switzerland, half the languages of Europe may be heard at this time of year. In fact, there are no sports so international as these winter games.

The coming of the Russian delegation for the meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission caused a nine days' wonder in Geneva. It did not cause quite such a sensation, however, as when ex-Prince Osmiansky and Comrade Kinchuk came for the Economic Conference

and were barricaded in the Hotel d'Angleterre for their better protection, a precaution to which they much objected. This time the delegation went to the Hotel de la Paix, where their quarters were more luxurious, and the name of the hotel, so the Russians said, was more suitable for their mission. Once more Geneva discovered that a Bolshevik delegate looks very much like the rest of the world. Indeed, Litvinoff is the very picture of a prosperous bourgeois, such as may be seen at any time in the streets of Geneva, while Lunacharsky has the professional stamp.

Litvinoff speaks English quite well, for he is married to an English wife, the daughter of a former jurator of the British Museum, while Lunacharsky also addressed the security committee in English, although they both speak French and German. Another outstanding figure at Geneva in the early days of December was Lord Cusheendun, better known as Ronald MacNeill, whose commanding height enabled him to tower over the other delegates when he rose to address them.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their authority, and this Board does not hold itself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Exempting Dogs From Vivisection

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Some few weeks ago there appeared in the Monitor a letter from a reader asking that all interested write their congressmen pertaining to a bill to be proposed at the next session of Congress for the exemption of dogs from vivisection. Might I add a line or two for the information of those who would like to speak for those that cannot speak for themselves, the dogs?

This bill is proposed by the International Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection. There are at present something like ninety-three societies working for the passage of this bill. A few of them are: The New England Society, the American Anti-Vivisection Society of Philadelphia, the Maryland Society, the Illinois Society of Chicago, the Washington Society and the California Society. Any one of these societies will send upon request a petition to be signed by as many as possible and returned to the society, who in turn will see that the same is placed through the proper channels, to be finally brought to the attention of Congress.

All who have any feeling for man's friend, the dog (and who is there who has not?), and who know even a little of the horrors of vivisection, will bend every effort for the passage of this bill, for if this goes through for the elimination of dogs from the hand of the vivisector it must eventually mean the freedom for all animals who are subjected to this terrible torture.

When an authority like Professor Bigelow says, "There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion," we can be assured no good is obtained by vivisection, and only suffering for the dumb, helpless things. Professor Bigelow, it is to be remembered, is emeritus professor of surgery in Harvard University.

Let us hope that all who read this may make an effort to have their signatures appear in behalf of our friend, the dog.

AMY H. WATSON.

A Masonic Tribute

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I take pleasure in advising you that, at the session of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Alabama which ended on the evening of Dec. 7, I took occasion to call attention to your paper and to the excellency with which it is edited. I also called attention to the series of articles on Freemasonry which has recently been appearing therein. I regard your paper as one of the very best in the country, and I assure you you have my best wishes for continuation of your success.

OLIVER D. STREET, Grand Master, Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Alabama, Birmingham, Ala.